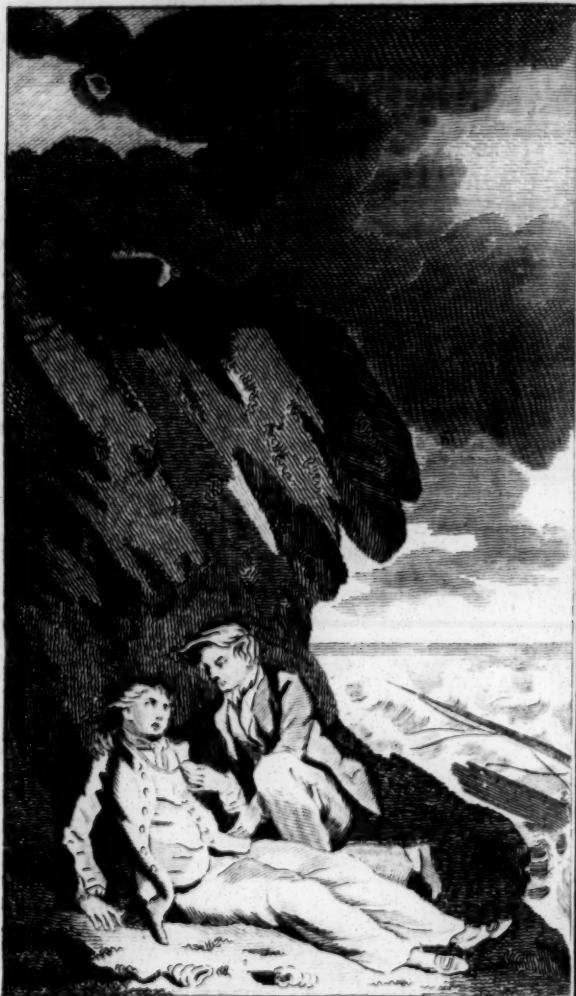


FRONTISPICE. *



Dodd det. Biril sculp.
 Take it & say, when starting in the wave,
 struggled for life & this alone to save. *Line 8.*

20 Jan. 1781. by I. Wenman.

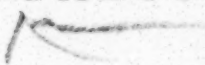
T H E

1506/604

SHIPWRECK,

A P O E M,

BY WILL. FALCONER.



———quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui.———

VIRG. ÆN. Lib. II.

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The following Account of

THE SHIPWRECK

Is given by

THE EDITORS OF THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

“IT has been frequently observed, that true genius will surmount every obstacle which opposes its exertion. The very poetical and interesting performance before us, is a striking proof of this observation. How unfavourable soever the situation of a Seaman may be thought to the Poet, certain it is the two characters are not incompatible: for none but an able Sailor could give so didactic an account, and so accurate a description of the voyage and catastrophe here related; and none but a particular favourite of the Muses could have embellished both with equal harmony of numbers and strength of imagery.

“Unless we are to attribute also a variety of affecting circumstances to the power of imagination, our nautical Poet

6 AN ACCOUNT OF

appears to have been possessed of no inconsiderable share of fortitude, to possess, under such circumstances, so tenacious a memory, if, as we conclude from some parts of the poem, and particularly from his motto *, he was personally aboard, and shipwrecked by the storm he so poetically describes.

“ The main subject of the poem is the loss of the ship *Britannia*, a merchant-man, bound from Alexandria to Venice, which touched at the island of Candia, whence proceeding on her voyage, she met with a violent storm that drove her on the coasts of Greece, where she suffered shipwreck near Cape Colonne, three only of the crew being left alive.

“ After a proper, and not unpoetical, introduction, the Author begins his relation with a general intimation of his subject, and a comparative description of the island of Candia, where he expatiates on the difference between its present state and that of ancient Crete.

* ——— *quæque ipse miser ipse vidi*
Et quorum pars magna fui



THE SHIPWRECK. 7

These eyes have seen, while famish'd babes complain,

The barren soil a sev'nth year till'd in vain ;
No lovely Helens grace the wretched shore,
Or Cythereas rival gods adore :
No fair Penelopes attract the eye,
For whom contending Kings were proud to die ;
No blooming cheeks, that shame the rosy morn,
Or snowy breast the flavid nymphs adorn.
Dim would those charms, so fam'd in Grecian lore
Appear, transported to Britannia's shore.

“ The ship putting to sea from the port of Candia, the Poet takes an opportunity of making several beautiful marine descriptions, such as the prospect of the shore, a shoal of dolphins, a water-spout, the method of taking an azimuth, working the ship, &c.

“ In the second canto, the ship having cleared the land, the storm begins, and with it the consultations of the pilots, and operations of the seamen ; all which the Poet has described with an amazing minuteness, and has found means to reduce the several technical terms of the marine into smooth and harmonious numbers. Homer has been admired, by some, for reducing a catalogue of ships into tolerably flowing verse ; but who, except a Poetical Sailor, the nursling of

8 AN ACCOUNT OF

Apollo, educated by Neptune, would ever have thought of versifying his own sea-language? what other Poet would ever have dreamt of reef-tackles, hall-yards, clue garnets, bunt-lines, lashings, lannyards, and fifty other terms equally obnoxious to the soft sing-song of modern Poetafters?

“ The following lines, taken from among many others of the same kind, may serve to shew how successfully our Poet has ventured out of the common road, to excel in his own :

The main sail by the squall so lately rent,
In streaming pendants flying, is unbent :
With brails refix'd, another soon prepar'd,
Ascending spreads along beneath the yard :
To each yard arm, the head-rope they extend,
And soon the earings, and the robands bend.
That task dispatch'd, they first the braces slack,
Then, to the chefstree, bring aboard the tack :
And, while the lee clue-garnet's lower'd away,
Taught aft the sheet, they tally, and belay.

“ If some of our Readers should find in this description too much of the Sailor, they cannot fail of being pleased with the following, wherein they will find no less of the Poet. After taking a cursory notice of the most remarkable

THE SHIPWRECK. 9

countries of Greece, he proceeds to the following description of Parnassus.

Contiguous here, with hallow'd woods o'erspread
Renow'd Parnassus rears its honour'd head :
There roses blossom in eternal spring,
And strains celestial, feather'd warblers sing ;
Apollo, here, bestows th' unsfading wreath,
Here Zephyrs aromatic odours breathe ;
They o'er Castalian plains diffuse perfume,
While o'er the vales perennial laurels bloom.
Here with immortal harps the sacred Nine
Exalt to ecstacy their songs divine ;
In vocal melody their notes decay,
And melt, to softest love, the dying lay.
Their numbers every mental storm controul,
And lull to harmony th' afflicted soul ;
With heavenly balm the tortur'd breast compose,
And sooth the agony of latent woes.
The verdant shades that Helicon surround,
On rosy gales, seraphic tunes resound :
Perpetual summers crown the happy hours,
Sweet as the breath that fans Elysiac flow'rs ;
Here pleasure dances in an endless round,
And love and joy ineffable abound.
Adieu, ye flow'ry vales, and fragrant scenes,
Delightful bow'rs, and ever-vernal greens !
Ye winds that o'er Aonian vallies blow,
Ye lucid streams that round Pieria flow :
Ye Virgin-daughters of the Sun, who dwell
In blest Boeotian realms, a long farewell !
From happy realms reluctant now I go
To raging elements, and scenes of woe.

“ Our Poet wishes for the powers of

10 AN ACCOUNT OF

a Maro, to describe the horrors of the raging seas, and the fate of those,

Who, on the verge of death, in vain deplore
Impervious dangers on a lee-ward shore.

“ Yet many of his descriptions are, in our opinion, not at all inferior to any thing of the kind we meet with in the *Æneid*; many passages in the third and fifth books of which, we conceive, nevertheless, our Author has had in view. They have not suffered, however, by his imitation; and his Pilot appears to much greater advantage than the Palinurus of Virgil.

“ The splitting of the ship on the rocks is thus represented in glowing and lively colours.

Listed on gath'ring billows, up she flies,
Her shatter'd top half-buried in the skies;
Borae o'er a latent reef, the hull impends,
Then thund'ring on the marble crags descends;
Down on the vale of death, with horrid cries,
The fated wretches, trembling, cast their eyes;
Lost to all hope, when lo! a second shock
Bulges the splitting vessel on the rock;
Her groaning bulk the dire concussion feels,
And with up heaving floods she nods and reels;
Repeated strokes her crashing ribs divide,
She loosens, parts, and spreads in ruins o'er the tide.

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“Nor is the Poet’s talent confined to the description of inanimate scenes ; he relates and bewails the untimely fate of his companions, in the most animated and pathetic strains. The close of the Pilot’s address to the seamen, in the time of their greatest danger, is noble and philosophical. After having given them such orders as were necessary in their distressful situation, he proceeds :

Tho’ great the danger, and the task severe,
Yet bow not to the tyranny of fear ;
If once that slavish yoke your souls subdue,
Adieu to hope ! to life itself adieu !
No more remains, but now prepare to veer
Two skilful helm’s men on the poop to steer.
And thou, ETERNAL POW’R ! whose sovereign sway
The raging storms, and roaring seas obey !
On thy supreme assistance we rely,
Thy mercy supplicate, if doom’d to die :
To thy unerring will submissive trust,
With whom, “ Whatever is, is ever just.”

“ It is impossible to read the circumstantial account of the unfortunate end of the ship’s crew, without being deeply affected by the tale, and charmed with the manner of the relation. We cannot resist the temptation, however, of

12 AN ACCOUNT, &c.

copying the following lines which end the poem."

Rous'd by the tempest, and the blustr'ing night,
 A troop of Grecians mounts Colonne's height ;
 When, gazing down with horror on the flood,
 Full to their view a scene of ruin stood ;
 The surf with mangled bodies cover'd o'er,
 And those yet breathing on the sea-beat shore :
 Tho' lost to science and the nobler arts,
 Yet Nature's lore inform'd their simple hearts :
 Strait down the vale their hastening steps they bend,
 The wretched sufferers, helpful to attend,
 Three still alive, in mournful plight, they find,
 Benumb'd and shiv'ring, on a rock reclin'd :
 'Th' affected natives, touch'd with gen'rous pain,
 The feeble seamen in their arms sustain ;
 With pitying sighs, their helpless lot deplore,
 And lead them trembling from the fatal shore.

THE SHIPWRECK.

CANTO I.

ARGUMENT.

Proposal of the subject—Invocation—Apology—Allegorical description of Memory—Appeal to her assistance—The story begun—Retrospect of the former part of the voyage—The ship arrives at Candia—Ancient state of that island—Present state of the adjacent isles of Greece—The season of the year—Character of the master and his officers—Story of Palemon and Anna—Evening described—Midnight—The ship weighs anchor and departs from the haven—State of the weather—Morning—Situation of the neighbouring shores—Operation of taking the sun's azimuth—Description of the vessel as seen from the land.

The scene is near the city of Candia; and the time about four days and a half.

The scene of the second canto lies in the sea, between Cape Freschin in Candia, and the island of Falconera, which is nearly twelve leagues northward of Cape Spada.—The time is from nine in the morning till one o'clock of the following morning.

WHILE jaring interests wake the world to arms,
And fright the peaceful vale with dire alarms;
While Ocean hears vindictive thunders roll
Along his trembling wave from pole to pole;
Sick of the scene, where war, with ruthless hand, spreads
Desolation o'er the bleeding land;

Sick of the tumult, where the trumpet's breath
Bids ruin smile, and drowns the groan of death !
'Tis mine, retir'd beneath this cavern hoar,
That stands all lonely on the sea-beat shore, 10
Far other themes of deep distress to sing
Than ever trembled from the vocal string.
No pomp of battle swells th' exalted strain,
Nor gleaming arms ring dreadful on the plain :
But, o'er the scene while pale remembrance weeps,
Fate with fell triumph rides upon the deeps. 16
Here hostile elements tumultuous rise,

And lawless floods rebel against the skies ;
Till hope expires, and Peril and Dismay
Wave their black ensigns on the watery way. 20

Immortal train, who guide the maze of song ;
To whom all science, arts and arms belong ;
Who bid the trumpet of eternal fame
Exalt the warrior's and the poet's name !
If e'er with trembling hope I fondly stray'd, 25
In life's fair morn, beneath your hallow'd shade,
To hear the sweetly-mournful lute complain,
And melt the heart with ecstacy of pain ;
Or listen, while th' enchanting voice of love,
While all Elysium warbled thro' the grove : 30
Oh ! by the hollow blast that moans around,
That sweeps the wild harp with a plaintive sound ;
By the long surge that foams thro' yonder cave,
Whose vaults remurmur to the roaring wave ;
With living colours give my verse to glow, 35
The sad memorial of a tale of woe !

A scene from dumb oblivion to restore,
To fame unknown, and new to epic lore !
Alas ! neglected by the sacred Nine,
Their suppliant feels no genial ray divine ! 40
Ah ! will they leave Pieria's happy shore,
To plow the tide where wintry tempests roar ?
Or shall a youth approach their hallow'd fane,
Stranger to Phœbus, and the tuneful train !—

THE SHIPWRECK.

13

Far from the muse's academic grove,
'Twas his the vast and trackless deep to rove.
Alternate change of climates has he known,
And felt the fierce extremes of either zone :
Where polar skies congeal th' eternal snow,
Or equinoctial suns for ever glow.

45

50

Smote by the freezing or the scorching blast,
' A ship-boy on the high and giddy mast.'
From regions where Peruvian billows roar,
To the bleak coasts of savage Labrador.
From where Damascus, pride of Asian plains !
Stoops her proud neck beneath tyrannic chains,
To where the isthmus*, lav'd by adverse tides,
Atlantic and Pacific seas divides.

55

But while he measur'd o'er the painful race,
In Fortune's wild illimitable chace,
Adversity, companion of his way !

60

Still o'er the victim hung with iron sway ;
Bade new distresses every instant grow,
Marking each change of place with change of woe.
In regions where the Almighty's chastening hand
With livid pestilence afflicts the land :

65

Or where pale Famine blasts the hopeful year,
Parent of want and misery severe !

Or where, all dreadful in th' embattled line,
The hostile ships in flaming combat join :

70

Where the torn vessel wind and waves assail,
Till o'er her crew distress and death prevail.—

Where'er he wander'd, thus vindictive Fate,
Pursued his weary steps with lasting hate !

Rous'd by her mandate, storms of black array
Winter'd the morn of life's advancing day ;

75

Relax'd the sinews of the living lyre,

And quench'd the kindling spark of vital fire.—

Thus while forgotten or unknown he woos,
What hope to win the coy reluctant Muse !

80

Then let not censure, with malignant joy,
 The harvest of his humble hope destroy!
 His verse no laurel wreath attempts to claim,
 Nor sculptur'd brass to tell the poet's name.
 If terms uncouth, and jarring phrases, wound 85
 The softer sense with inharmonious sound,
 Yet here let listening sympathy prevail,
 While conscious truth unfolds her piteous tale!

And lo! the Power that wakes the eventful song,
 Hastes hither from Lethæan banks along: 90
 She sweeps the gloom, and rushing on the sight,
 Spreads o'er the kindling scene propitious light!—
 In her right hand an ample roll appears,
 Fraught with long annals of preceding years:
 With every wise and noble art of man, 95
 Since first the circling hours their course began:
 Her left a silver wand on high display'd,
 Whose magic touch dispels oblivion's shade.
 Pensive her look; on radiant wings that glow,
 Like Juno's birds, or Iris' flaming bow, 100
 She sails; and swifter than the course of light,
 Directs her rapid intellectual flight.

The fugitive ideas she restores, [shores.
 And calls the wandering thought from Lethe's
 To things long past a second date she gives, 105
 And hoary time from her fresh youth receives.
 Congenial sister of immortal Fame,

She shares her power, and Memory is her name.

O first-born daughter of primeval time!
 By whom transmitted down in every clime, 110
 The deeds of ages long elapst are known,
 And blazon'd glories spread from zone to zone;
 Whose breath dissolves the gloom of mental night,
 And o'er th' obscur'd idea pours the light!
 Whose wing unerring glides thro' time and place,
 And trackless scours th' immensity of space! 116
 Say! on what seas, for thou alone canst tell,
 What dire mishap a fated ship besel,

Affail'd by tempests, girt with hostile shores?—
 Arise! approach! unlock thy treasur'd stores! 120

A ship from Egypt, o'er the deep impell'd
 By guiding winds, her course for Venice held;
 Of fam'd Britannia were the gallant crew;
 And, from that isle, her name the vessel drew.
 The wayward steps of Fortune, that delude 125
 Full oft' to ruin, eager they pursu'd,
 And, dazzled by her visionary glare,
 Advanc'd incautious of each fatal snare;
 Tho' warn'd full oft' the slippery track to shun,
 Yet Hope, with flattering voice, betray'd them on.
 Beguil'd to danger thus, they left behind 131
 The scene of peace, and social joy resign'd.
 Long absent they, from friends and native home,
 The cheerless ocean were inur'd to roam:
 Yet heaven, in pity to severe distress, 135
 Had crown'd each painful voyage with success:
 Still, to atone for toils and hazards past,
 Restor'd them to maternal plains at last.

Thrice had the sun, to rule the varying year,
 Across th' equator roll'd his flaming sphere, 140
 Since last the vessel spread her ample sail
 From Albion's coast, obsequious to the gale.
 She o'er the spacious flood, from shore to shore,
 Unwearying waded her commercial store.
 The rich ports of Afric she had view'd, 145
 Thence to fair Italy her course pursu'd;
 Had left behind Trinacria's burning isle,
 And visited the margin of the Nile.
 And now, that winter deepens round the pole,
 The circling voyage hastens to its goal. 150
 They, blind to Fate's inevitable law,
 No dark event to blast their hope foresaw;
 But from gay Venice, soon expect to steer
 For Britain's coast, and dread no perils near.

A thousand tender thoughts their souls employ, 155
That fondly dance to scenes of future joy.

Thus time elapst, while o'er the pathless tide,
Their ship thro' Grecian seas the pilots guide.
Occasion call'd to touch at Candia's shore, [plore :
Which, blest with favouring winds, they soon ex-
The haven enter, borne before the gale, 161
Dispatch their commerce, and prepare to sail.

Eternal powers ! what ruins from afar
Mark the fell track of desolating war !
Here art and commerce, with auspicious reign, 165
Once breath'd sweet influence on the happy plain :
While o'er the lawn, with dance and festive song,
Young Pleasure led the jocund hours along.
In gay luxuriance Ceres too was seen
To crown the vallies with eternal green. 170

For wealth, for valor, courted and rever'd,
What Albion is, fair Candia then appear'd.—
Ah ! who the flight of ages can revoke ?
The free-born spirit of her sons is broke ;
They bow to Ottoman's imperious yoke ! 175 }
No longer same the drooping heart inspires,
For rude oppression quench'd it's genial fires.
But still her fields, with golden harvests crown'd,
Supply the barren shores of Greece around.
What pale distress afflicts those wretched isles ! 180
There hope ne'er dawns, and pleasure never smiles.
The vassal wretch obsequious drags his chain,
And hears his famish'd babes lament in vain.
These eyes have seen the dull reluctant soil
A seventh year scorn the weary lab'rer's toil. 185
No blooming Venus, on the desert shore,
Now views, with triumph, captive gods adore.
No lovely Helens now, with fatal charms,
Call forth th' avenging chiefs of Greece to arms.
No fair Penelopes inchant the eye, 190
For whom contending kings are proud to die.

Here fallen beauty sheds a twilight ray,
 While sorrow bids her vernal bloom decay:
 Those charms, so long renown'd in classic strains,
 Had dimly shone on Albion's happier plains! 195

Now, in the southern hemisphere, the sun
 Thro' the bright virgin and the scales had run;
 And on the ecliptic wheel'd his winding way,
 'Till the fierce Scorpion felt his flaming ray.
 The ship was moor'd beside the wave-worn strand;
 Four days her anchors bite the golden sand: 201
 For sickening vapours lull the air to sleep,
 And not a breeze awakes the silent deep.

'This, when th' autumnal equinox is o'er,
 And Phœbus in the north declines no more, 205
 'The watchful mariner, whom heaven informs,
 Oft' deems the prelude of approaching storms.

'True to his trust when sacred duty calls,
 No brooding storm the master's soul appals:
 Th' advancing season warns him to the main: 210
 A captive, fetter'd to the oar of gain!

His anxious heart, impatient of delay,
 Expects the winds to sail from Candia's bay;
 Determin'd, from whatever point they rise,
 To trust his fortune to the seas and skies. 215

Thou living ray of intellectual fire,
 Whose voluntary gleams my verse inspire!
 Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail,
 'Till rous'd attention feel our plaintive tale,
 Record whom, chief among the gallant crew, 220
 Th' unblest pursuit of fortune hither drew!
 Can sons of Neptune, generous, brave and bold,
 In pain and hazard toil for sordid gold?

They can? for gold, too oft', with magic art,
 Subdues each nobler impulse of the heart: 225
 This crowns the prosperous villain with applause;
 To whom, in vain, sad merit pleads her cause;
 This strews with roses life's perplexing road,
 And leads the way to pleasure's blest abode;

With slaughter'd victims fills the weeping plain, 230
And smooths the furrows of the treacherous main.

O'er the gay vessel, and her daring band,
Experienc'd Albert held the chief command,
Tho' train'd in boisterous elements, his mind
Was yet by soft humanity refin'd. 235

Each joy of wedded love at home he knew;
Abroad confest the father of his crew!
Brave, liberal, just! the calm domestic scene
Had o'er his temper breath'd a gay serene.

Him science taught, by mystic lore to trace 240
The planets wheeling in eternal race;

To mark the ship in floating balance held,
By earth attracted and by seas repell'd;
Or point her devious track, thro' climes unknown,
That leads to every shore and every zone. 245

He saw the moon thro' heaven's blue concave glide,
And into motion charm th' expanding tide;
While earth impetuous round her axle rolls,
Exalts her watery zone, and sink the poles.

Light and attraction, from their genial source, 250
He saw still wandering with diminish'd force:

While on the margin of declining day,
Night's shadowy cone reluctant melts away—

Inur'd to peril, with unconquer'd soul,
The chief beheld tempestuous oceans roll; 255

His genius, ever for the event prepar'd,
Rose with the storm, and all its dangers shar'd.

The second powers and office Rodmond bore:
A hardy son of England's further shore!

Where bleak Northumbria pours her savage train
In sable squadrons o'er the northern main; 260

That, with her pitchy entrails stor'd, resort,
A footy tribe; to fair Augusta's port.

Where'er in ambush lurk the fatal sands,
They claim the danger; proud of skillful bands!

For while with darkling course their vessels sweep
 The winding shore, or plough the faithless deep,
 O'er bar and shelf the watery path they found,
 With dexterous arm; sagacious of the ground!
 Fearless they combat every hostile wind, 270
 Wheeling in mazy tracks with course inclin'd.
 Expert to moor, where terrors line the road;
 Or win the anchor from its dark abode:—
 But drooping and relax'd in climes afar,
 Tumultuous and undisciplin'd in war. 275
 Such Rodmond was; by learning unrefin'd,
 That oft' enlightens to corrupt the mind.
 Boisterous of manners; train'd, in early youth
 To scenes that shame the conscious check of truth;
 To scenes that nature's struggling voice control,
 And freeze compassion rising in the soul! 281
 Where the grim hell hounds, prowling round the
 shore,

With foul intent the stranded bark explore—
 Deaf to the voice of woe, her decks they board,
 While tardy justice slumbers o'er her sword— 285
 Th' indignant muse, severely taught to feel,
 Shrinks from a rhyme, she blushes to reveal!
 Too oft' example, arm'd with poisons fell,
 Pollutes the shrine where mercy loves to dwell:
 Thus Rodmond, train'd by this unhallow'd crew,
 The sacred social passions never knew: 291
 Unskill'd to argue; in dispute yet loud:
 Bold without caution; without honors proud;
 In art unschool'd; each veteran rule he priz'd.
 And all improvement haughtily despis'd: 295
 Yet tho' full oft' to future perils blind,
 With skill superior glow'd his daring mind,

V. 268. A bar is known, in hydrography, to be a mass of earth or sand collected by the surge of the sea, at the entrance of a river or haven; so as to render the navigation difficult, and often dangerous.

Thro' snares of death the reeling bark to guide,
When midnight shades involve the raging tide.

To Rodmond next, in order of command, 300
Succeeds the youngest of our naval band.

But what avails it to record a name

That courts no rank among the sons of fame?

While yet a stripling, oft' with fond alarms,
His bosom danc'd to nature's boundless charms,

On him fair science dawn'd, in happier hour, 306
Awakening into bloom young fancy's flower :

But frowning fortune with untimely blast,
The blossom wither'd, and the dawn o'ercast.

Forlorn of heart, and by severe decree, 310
Condemn'd reluctant to the faithless sea ;

With long farewell he left the laurel grove,
Where science and the tuneful sisters rove.—

Hither he wander'd, anxious to explore

Antiquities of nations now no more : 315

To penetrate each distant realm unknown,
And range excursive o'er th' untravel'd zone.

In vain!—for rude Adversity's command,
Still on the margin of each famous land,
With unrelenting ire, his steps oppos'd; 320

And every gate of hope against him clos'd.

Permit my verse, ye blest Picrian train,

To call Arion, this ill-fated swain !
For, like that bard unhappy, on his head
Malignant stars their hostile influence shed. 325

Both, in lamenting numbers, o'er the deep,

With conscious anguish taught the harp to weep :

And both the raging surge in safety bore,

Amid destruction panting to the shore.

This last our tragic story from the wave 330
Of dark oblivion happy yet may save :

With genuine sympathy may yet complain,

While sad remembrance bleeds at every vein.

Such were the pilots; tutor'd to divine

T' untravel'd course by geometric line : 335

Train'd to command, and range the various sail,
 Whose various force conforms to every gale.—
 Charg'd with the commerce, hither also came
 A gallant youth, Palemon was his name:
 A father's stern resentment doom'd to prove, 340
 He came, the victim of unhappy love!
 His heart for Albert's beauteous daughter bled;
 For her a secret flame his bosom fed.
 Nor let the wretched slaves of folly scorn
 This genuine passion, Nature's eldest-born! 345
 'Twas his with lasting anguish to complain,
 While blooming Anna mourn'd the cause in vain.
 Graceful of form, by Nature taught to please,
 Of power to melt the female breast with ease,
 To her Palemon told his tender tale, 350
 Soft as the voice of summer's evening gale,
 O'erjoy'd, he saw her lovely eyes relent;
 The blushing maiden smil'd with sweet consent.
 Oft' in the mazes of a neighbouring grove,
 Unheard, they breath'd alternate vows of love:
 By fond society their passion grew, 356
 Like the young blossom fed with vernal dew.
 In evil hour th' officious tongue of Fame
 Betray'd the secret of their mutual flame.
 With grief and anger struggling in his breast, 360
 Palemon's father heard the tale confess.
 Long had he listen'd with Suspicion's ear,
 And learnt, sagacious, this event to fear.
 Too well, fair youth! thy liberal heart he knew;
 A heart to Nature's warm impressions true! 365
 Full oft' his wisdom strove, with fruitless toil,
 With avarice to pollute that generous soil:
 That soil impregnated with nobler seed,
 Refus'd the culture of so rank a weed.
 Elate with wealth, in active commerce won, 370
 And basking in the smile of Fortune's sun,
 With scorn the parent eyed the lowly trade,
 That veil'd the beauties of this charming maid.

Indignant he rebuk'd th' enamour'd boy,
 The flattering promise of his future joy! 375
 He sooth'd and menac'd, anxious to reclaim
 This hopeless passion, or divert its aim:
 Oft' led the youth, where circling joys delight
 The ravish'd sense, or beauty charms the sight.
 With all her powers enchanting Music fail'd, 380
 And Pleasure's syren-voice no more prevail'd.
 The Merchant, kindling then with proud disdain,
 In look and voice assum'd an harsher strain,
 In absence now his only hope remain'd;
 And such the stern decree his will ordain'd. 385
 Deep anguish, while Palemon heard his doom,
 Drew o'er his lovely face a saddening gloom.
 In vain with bitter sorrow he repin'd,
 No tender pity touch'd that sordid mind; 389
 To thee, brave Albert, was the charge consign'd.
 The stately ship, forsaking England's shore,
 To regions far remote Palemon bore,
 Incapable of change, th' unhappy youth
 Still lov'd fair Anna with eternal truth:
 From clime to clime an exile doom'd to roam, 395
 His heart still panted for it's secret home.

The moon had circled twice her wayward zone,
 To him since young Arion first was known;
 Who, wandering here thro' many a scene renown'd,
 In Alexandria's port the vessel found; 400
 Where, anxious to review his native shore,
 He on the roaring wave embark'd once more.
 Oft', by pale Cynthia's melancholy light,
 With him Palemon kept the watch of night;
 In whose sad bosom many a sigh suppress'd, 405
 Some painful secret of the soul confess'd.
 Perhaps Arion soon the cause divin'd
 Tho' shunning still to probe a wounded mind;
 He felt the chastity of silent woe,
 Tho' glad the balm of comfort to bestow, 410

375 He, with Palemon, oft' recounted o'er
 The tales of hapless love in ancient lore
 Recall'd to memory of th' adjacent shore.
 The scene thus present, and its story known,
 The lover sigh'd for sorrows not his own. 415
 Thus, tho' a recent date their friendship bore,
 Soon the ripe metal own'd the quick'ning ore :
 For in one tide their passions seem'd to roll,
 By kindred-age, and sympathy of soul.

These o'er th' inferior naval train preside, 420
 The course determine, or the commerce guide :
 O'er all the rest, and undistinguished crew !
 Her wing of deepest shade Oblivion drew.

A sullen langour still the skies oppress,
 And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest, 425
 High in his chariot glow'd the lamp of day ;
 O'er Ida flaming with meridian ray.

Relax'd from toil the sailors range the shore,
 Where famine, war and storm are felt no more :

The hour to social pleasure they resign, 430
 And black remembrance drown in generous wine.

On deck, beneath the shading canvas spread,
 Rodmond a rueful tale of wonders read,

Of dragons roaring on the enchanted coast ;
 The hideous goblin, and the yelling ghost— 435

But with Arion, from the sultry heat
 Of noon, Palemon sought a cool retreat.

And lo ! the shore with mournful prospects crown'd ;
 The rampart torn with many a fatal wound ;

The ruin'd bulwark tottering o'er the strand ; 440
 Bewail the stroke of War's tremendous hand.

Ver. 438. The intelligent reader will readily dis-

cover, that these remarks allude to the ever-me-

morable siege of Candia, which was taken from

the Venetians by the Turks in 1669 ; being then

considered as impregnable, and esteemed the most

formidable fortress in the universe.

What scenes of woe this hapless isle o'erspread !
 Where late thrice fifty thousand warriors bled.
 Full twice twelve summers were yon towers assail'd,
 'Till barbarous Ottoman at last prevail'd : 445
 While thundering mines the lovely plains o'erturn'd,
 While heroes fell, and domes and temples burn'd.

But now, before them happier scenes arise !
 Elysian vales salute their ravish'd eyes :
 Olive and cedar form'd a grateful shade, 450
 Where light with gay romantic error stray'd.
 The myrtles here with fond caresses twine :
 There, rich with nectar, melts the pregnant vine.
 And lo ! the stream, renown'd in classic song,
 Sad Lethe, glides the silent vale along. 455
 On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,
 The youthful wanderers found a wild alcove :
 Soft o'er the fairy region languor stole,
 And with sweet melancholy charm'd the soul.
 Here first Palemon, while his pensive mind 460
 For consolation on his friend reclind,
 In pity's bleeding bosom pour'd the stream
 Of love's soft anguish, and of grief supreme—
 Too true thy words ! by sweet remembrance taught,
 My heart in secret bleeds with tender thought : 465
 In vain it courts the solitary shade,
 By every action, every look betray'd !—
 The pride of generous woe disdains appeal
 To hearts that unrelenting frosts congeal :
 Yet sure, if right Palemon can divine, 470
 The sense of gentle pity dwells in thine.
 Yes ! all his cares thy sympathy shall know,
 And prove the kind companion of his woe.

Albert thou know'st with skill and science grac'd,
 In humble station tho' by fortune plac'd ; 475
 Yet, never seamen more serenely brave
 Led Britain's conquering squadrons o'er the wave.
 Where full in view Augusta's spires are seen,
 With flowery lawns, and waving woods between.

A peaceful dwelling stands in modest pride, 480
 Where Thames, slow-winding, rolls his ample tide.
 There live the hope and pleasure of his life,
 A pious daughter, with a faithful wife.
 For his return, with fond officious care,
 Still every grateful object these prepare; 485
 Whatever can allure the smell or sight,
 Or wake the drooping spirits to delight.

This blooming maid in virtue's path to guide,
 Her anxious parents all their cares apply'd.
 Her spotless soul, where soft compassion reign'd,
 No vice untun'd, no sickening folly stain'd. 491
 Not fairer grows the lily of the vale,
 Whose bosom opens to the vernal gale :
 Her eyes, unconscious of their fatal charms,
 Thrill'd every heart with exquisite alarms :
 Her face, in beauty's sweet attraction dress'd, 495
 The smile of maiden-innocence express'd ;
 While health, that rises with the new-born day,
 Breath'd o'er her cheek the softest blush of May.
 Still in her look complacence smil'd serene; 500
 She mov'd the charmer of the rural scene.

'Twas at that season when the fields resume
 Their loveliest hues, array'd in vernal bloom ;
 Yon' ship, rich-freighted from th' Italian shore,
 To Thames' fair banks her costly tribute bore : 505
 While thus my father saw his ample hoard,
 From this return, with recent treasures stor'd ;
 Me, with affairs of commerce charg'd, he sent
 To Albert's humble mansion ; soon I went,
 Too soon, alas ! unconscious of th' event— 510
 There, struck with sweet surprize and silent awe,
 The gentle mistress of my hopes I saw :
 There, wounded first by love's resistless arms,
 My glowing bosom throbb'd with strange alarms.
 My ever-charming Anna ! who alone 515
 Can all the frowns of cruel fate atone ;

O! while all-conscious memory holds her power,
 Can I forget that sweetly-painful hour, [fraught,
 When from those eyes, with lovely lightning
 My fluttering spirits first th' infection caught : 520
 When, as I gaz'd, my faltering tongue betray'd
 The hearts quick tumults, or refus'd its aid :
 While the dim light my ravish'd eyes forsook,
 And every limb unstrung with terror shook!
 With all her powers dissenting reason strove 525
 To tame at first the kindling flame of love ;
 She strove in vain ! subdu'd by charms divine,
 My soul a victim fell at beauty's shrine.
 Oft' from the din of bustling life I stray'd, 529
 In happier scenes, to see my lovely maid. [leads,
 Full oft', where Thames his wandering current
 We rov'd at evening-hour thro' flowery meads.
 There, while my heart's soft anguish I reveal'd,
 To her with tender sighs my hope appeal'd. 534
 While the sweet nymph my faithful tale believ'd,
 Her snowy breast with secret tumult heav'd :
 For, train'd in rural scenes from earliest youth,
 Nature was her's, and innocence and truth.
 She never knew the city damsel's art, 539
 Whose frothy pertness charms the vacant heart !—
 My suit prevail'd ; for love inform'd my tongue,
 And on his votary's lips persuasion hung.
 Her eyes with conscious sympathy withdrew,
 And o'er her cheek the rosy current flew. — 544
 Thrice happy hours ! where, with no dark allay,
 Life's fairest sunshine gilds the vernal day !
 For here the sigh, that soft affliction heaves,
 From stings of sharper woe the soul relieves.
 Elysian scenes, too happy long to last !—
 Too soon a storm the smiling dawn o'ercast ! 549
 Too soon some demon to my father bore
 The tidings that his heart with anguish tore—
 My pride to kindle, with dissuasive voice,
 Awhile he labour'd to degrade my choice :

Then, in the whirling wave of pleasure, fought 555
 From its lov'd object to divert my thought.
 With equal hope he might attempt to bind,
 In chains of adamant, the lawless wind :
 For love had aim'd the fatal shaft too sure :
 Hope sed the wound, and absence knew no cure.
 With alienated look, each art he saw, 561
 Still baffled by superior Nature's law.
 His anxious mind on various schemes resolv'd ;
 At last on cruel exile he resolv'd.
 The rigorous doom was fix'd ! alas ! how vain 565
 To him of tender anguish to complain !
 His soul, that never love's sweet influence felt,
 By social sympathy could never melt,
 With stern command to Albert's charge he gave,
 To waft Palemon o'er the distant wave. 570
 The ship was laden and prepar'd to sail,
 And only waited now the leading gale.
 'Twas ours, in that sad period, first to prove
 The heart-felt torments of despairing love.
 Th' impatient wish that never feels repose ; 575
 Desire that with perpetual current flows ;
 The fluctuating pangs of hope and fear ;
 Joys distant still, and sorrow ever near !
 Thus, while the pangs of thought severer grew,
 The western breezes inauspicious blew, 580
 Hastening the moment of our last adieu.
 The vessel parted on the falling tide ;
 Yet Time one sacred hour to love supply'd.
 The night was silent, and, advancing fast,
 The moon o'er Thames her silver mantle cast. 585
 Impatient hope the midnight path explor'd,
 And led me to the nymph my soul ador'd.
 Soon her quick footsteps struck my listening ear ;
 She came confest ! the lovely maid drew near !
 But ah ! what force of language can impart 590
 Th' impetuous joy that glow'd in either heart !

O! ye, whose melting hearts are form'd to prove
 The trembling ecstasies of genuine love!
 When, with delicious agony, the thought
 Is to the verge of high delirium wrought; 595
 Your secret sympathy alone can tell

What raptures then the throbbing bosom swell:
 O'er all the nerves what tender tumults roll,
 While love with sweet enchantment melts the soul!

In transport lost, by trembling hope imprest, 600
 The blushing virgin sunk upon my breast;
 While her's congenial beat with fond alarms;
 Dissolving softness! paradise of charms!

Flash'd from our eyes, in warm transfusion flew
 Our blending spirits, that each other drew! 605

O bliss supreme! where virtue's self can melt
 With joys that guilty pleasure never felt!
 Form'd to refine the thought with chaste desire,
 And kindle sweet affection's purest fire!—

Ah! wherefore should my hopeless love, she cries,
 While sorrow burst with interrupting sighs, 610

For ever destin'd to lament in vain,
 Such flattering fond ideas entertain?

My heart thro' scenes of fair illusion stray'd,
 To joys decreed for some superior maid, 615

'Tis mine to feel the sharpest stings of grief,
 Where never gentle hope affords relief.

Go then, dear youth! thy father's rage atone;
 And let this tortur'd bosom beat alone!

The hovering anger yet thou may'st appease; 620

Go then, dear youth! nor tempt the faithless seas!

Find out some happier daughter of the town,

With fortune's fairer joys thy love to crown;

Where smiling o'er thee with indulgent ray,

Prosperity shall hail each new-born day. 625

Too well thou know'st good Albert's niggard fate,

Ill fitted to sustain thy father's hate;

Go then, I charge thee, by thy generous love,

That fatal to my father thus may prove!

THE SHIPWRECK. 31

On me alone let dark affliction fall! 630

Whose heart for thee, will gladly suffer all.

Then haste thee hence, Palemon, ere to late,

Nor rashly hope to brave opposing fate!

She ceas'd; while anguish in her angel-face
O'er all her beauties shower'd celestial grace. 635

Not Helen, in her bridal charms array'd,

Was half so lovely as this gentle maid.

O soul of all my wishes! I reply'd,

Can that soft fabric stem affliction's tide!

Canst thou fair emblem of exalted truth! 640

To sorrow doom the summer of thy youth;

And I, perfidious! all that sweetness see

Consign'd to lasting misery for me?

Sooner this moment may th' eternal doom

Palemon in the silent earth entomb! 645

Attest thou moon, fair regent of the night!

Whose lustre sickens at this mournful sight;

By all the pangs divided lovers feel,

That sweet possession only knows to heal!

By all the horrors brooding o'er the deep! 650

Where fate and ruin sad dominion keep;

Tho' tyrant-duty o'er me threatening stands,

And claims obedience to her stern commands:

Should fortune cruel or auspicious prove,

Her smile or frown shall never change my love!

My heart that now must every joy resign, 655

Incapable of change, is only thine!—

O cease to weep! this storm will yet decay,

And these sad clouds of sorrow melt away.

While thro' the rugged path of life we go, 660

All mortals taste the bitter draught of woe,

The fam'd and great decreed to equal pain,

Full oft' in splendid wretchedness complain.

For this prosperity, with brighter ray,

In smiling contrast gilds our vital day. 665

Thou too, sweet maid ! ere twice ten months are }
 Shalt hail Palemon to his native shore, [o'er }
 Where never interest shall divide us more.

Her struggling soul, o'erwhelm'd with tender
 Now found an interval of short relief : [grief,
 So melts the surface of the frozen stream, 671
 Beneath the wintry sun's departing beam.
 With warning haste the shades of night withdrew,
 And gave the signal of a sad adieu.

As on my neck th' afflicted maiden hung, 675
 A thousand racking doubts her spirits wrung.

She wept the terrors of the fearful wave,
 To oft, alas ! the wandering lover's grave !
 With soft persuasion I dispel'd her fear,
 And from her cheek beguil'd the falling tear. 680

While dying fondness languish'd in her eyes,
 She pour'd her soul to heaven in suppliant sighs—
 Look down with pity, oh ! ye powers above,
 Who hear the sad complaint of bleeding love !
 Ye, who the secret laws of fate explore, 685
 Alone can tell if he returns no more :

Or if the hour of future joy remain,
 Long-wish'd atonement of long-suffer'd pain !
 Bid every guardian minister attend,
 And from all ill the much lov'd youth defend ! 690
 —With grief o'erwhelm'd we parted twice in vain,
 And, urg'd by strong attraction, met again.

At last, by cruel fortune torn apart
 While tender passion stream'd in either heart ;
 Our eyes transfix'd with agonising look ; 695
 One sad farewell, one last embrace we took.

Forlorn of hope the lovely maid I left,
 Pensive and pale ; of every joy bereft.
 She to her silent couch retir'd to weep,
 While her sad swain embark'd upon the deep. 700

His tale thus clos'd, from sympathy of grief,
 Palemon's bosom felt a sweet relief,

The hapless bird, thus ravish'd from the skies,
 Where all-forlorn his lov'd companion flies,
 In secret long bewails his cruel fate,
 With fond remembrance of his winged mate:
 'Till grown familiar with a foreign train,
 Compos'd at length, his sadly-warbling strain,
 In sweet oblivion charms the sense of pain.

Ye tender maids, in whose pathetic souls
 Compassion's sacred stream impetuous rolls;
 Whose warm affections exquisitely feel
 The secret wound you tremble to reveal!
 Ah! may no wanderer of the faithless main,
 Pour through your breast the soft delicious bane!
 May never fatal tenderness approve

The fond effusions of their ardent love.
 O! warn'd by friendship's counsel, learn to shun
 The fatal path where thousands are undone!

Now as the youths, returning o'er the plain,
 Approach'd the lonely margin of the main,
 First, with attention rous'd, Arion ey'd
 The graceful lover, form'd in Nature's pride.
 His frame the happiest symmetry display'd;
 And locks of waving gold his neck array'd.
 In every look the Paphian graces shine,
 Soft-breathing o'er his cheek their bloom divine.
 With lighten'd heart he smil'd serenely gay,
 Like young Adonis or the son of May.

Not Cytherea from a fairer swain
 Receiv'd her apple on the Trojan plain!

The sun's bright orb declining, all serene,
 Now glanc'd obliquely o'er the woodland scene.
 Creation smiles around; on every spray
 The warbling birds exalt their evening lay.
 Blithe-skipping o'er yon' hill, the fleecy train,
 Join the deep chorus of the lowing plain:
 The golden lime and orange there were seen,
 On fragrant branches of perpetual green,

'The crystal streams, that velvet meadows lave, 740
 To the green ocean roll with chiding wave.
 The glassy ocean hush'd forgets to roar,
 But trembling murmurs on the sandy shore :
 And lo! his surface, lovely to behold!
 Glows in the west, a sea of living gold ! 745
 While, all above, a thousand liveries gay
 The skies with pomp ineffable array.
 Arabian sweets perfume the happy plains :
 Above, beneath, around enchantment reigns !
 While yet the shades, on Time's eternal scale, 750
 With long vibration deepen o'er the vale ;
 While yet the songsters of the vocal grove,
 With dying numbers tune the soul to love ;
 With joyful eyes th' attentive master sees
 Th' auspicious omens of an eastern breeze.— 755
 Now radiant vespers leads the starry train,
 And night slow draws her veil o'er land and main.
 Round the charg'd bowl, the sailors form a ring ;
 By turns recount the wond'rous tale, or sing ;
 As love or battle, hardships of the main, 760
 Or genial wine, awake their homely strain :
 'Then some the watch of night alternate keep,
 The rest lie buried in oblivious sleep.

Deep midnight now involves the livid skies,
 While infant breezes from the shore arise. 765
 The waning moon, behind a watery shroud,
 Pale glimmer'd o'er the long protracted cloud.
 A mighty ring around her silver throne,
 With parting meteors crost portentous shone.
 This in the troubled sky full oft' prevails ; 770
 Oft' deem'd a signal of tempestuous gales—
 While young Arion sleeps, before his sight,
 Tumultuous swim the visions of the night.
 Now blooming Anna, with her happy swain,
 Approach'd the sacred Hymeneal fane : 775
 Anon tremendous lightnings flash between :
 And funeral pomp and weeping loves are seen !

Now with Palemon up a rocky steep,
 Whose summit trembles o'er the roaring deep,
 With painful step he climb'd: while far above 780
 Sweet Anna charm'd them with the voice of love.
 Then sudden from the slippery height they fell,
 While dreadful yawn'd beneath the jaws of hell.—
 745 Amid this fearful trance, a thundering sound
 He hears—and thrice the hollow decks rebound.
 Upstarting from his couch, on deck he sprung;
 Thrice with shrill note the boatswain's whistle rung.
 750 *All hands unmoor!* proclaims a boisterous cry:
All hands unmoor! the cavern' rocks reply!
 Rous'd from repose, aloft the sailors swarm, 790
 And with their levers soon the windlass arm.
 The order given, up-springing with a bound,
 They lodge the bars, and wheel their engine }
 round :

At every turn the clanging pauls resound.
 Uptorn reluctant from it's oozy cave, 795
 The ponderous anchor rises o'er the wave.
 Along their slippery masts the yards ascend,
 760 And high in air, the canvas wings extend :
 Redoubling cords the lofty canvas guide,
 And thro' inextricable mazes glide. 800
 The lunar rays with long reflection gleam,
 To light the vessel o'er the silver stream :
 765 Along the glassy plane serene she glides,
 While azure radiance trembles on her sides.
 From east to north the transient breezes play, 805
 And in th' Egyptian quarter soon decay.
 A calm ensues; they dread th' adjacent shore;
 770 The boats with rowers arm'd are sent before :

V. 791. The windlass is a sort of large roller,
 fed to wind in the cable, or heave up the anchor,
 775 is turned about vertically, by a number of long
 bars or levers; in which operation it is prevented
 from recoiling, by the pauls, v. 794.

With cordage fasten'd to the lofty prow,
 Aloof to sea the stately ship they tow. 810
 The nervous crew their sweeping oars extend;
 And pealing shouts the shore of Candia rend.
 Success attends their skill; the danger's o'er:
 The port is doubled and beheld no more. [sight,

Now morn, her lamp pale-glimmering on the
 Scatter'd before her van reluctant night. 816
 She comes not in refulgent pomp array'd,
 But sternly frowning, wrapt in sullen shade.
 Above incumbent vapors, Ida's height,
 Tremendous rock! emerges on the sight. 820
 North-east the guardian isle of Standia lies,
 And westward Freschin's woody capes arise.

With wining postures, now the wanton sails
 Spread all their snares to charm th' inconstant gales.
 The swelling stud sails now their wings extend,
 Then stay-sails sidelong to the breeze ascend: 826
 While all to court the wandering breeze are plac'd;
 With yards now thwarting, now obliquely brac'd.

The dim horizon lowering vapors shroud,
 And bolt the sun, yet struggling in the cloud: 830
 Thro' the wide atmosphere, condens'd with haze,
 His glaring orb emits a sanguine blaze.
 The pilots now their rules of art apply,
 The mystic needle's devious aim to try.

V. 810. Towing, is the operation of drawing a ship forwards, by means of ropes, extending from her fore-part, to one or more of the boats rowing before her.

V. 825, 826. Studding-sails, are long, narrow sails, which are only used in fine weather and fair winds, on the out-side of the larger square-sails. Stay-sails are three-cornered sails, which are hoisted up on the stays, when the wind crosses the ship's course, either directly or obliquely.

THE SHIPWRECK. 37

The compass plac'd to catch the rising ray, 835
 The quadrant's shadows studious they survey!
 Along the arch the gradual index slides,
 While Phœbus down the vertic circle glides,
 Now, seen on ocean's utmost verge to swim,
 He sweeps it vibrant with his nether limb. 840
 Their sage experience thus explores the height
 And polar distance of the source of light:
 Then thro' the chiliads triple maze, they trace
 Th' analogy that proves the magnet's place.
 The wayward steel, to truth thus reconcil'd, 845
 No more the attentive pilot's eye beguil'd,
 The natives, while the ship departs the land,
 Shore with admiration gazing stand.
 Majestically slow, before the breeze,
 In silent pomp she marches on the seas. 850
 Her milk-white bottom cast a softer gleam,
 While trembling thro' the green translucent stream.
 The wales, that close above in contrast shone,
 Clasp the long fabrick with a jetty zone.
 Britannia, riding awful on the prow, 855
 Gaz'd o'er the vassal-wave that roll'd below:
 Where'er she mov'd, the vassal-waves were seen
 To yield obsequious and confess their queen.
 Th' imperial trident grac'd her dexter-hand,
 Of power to rule the surge, like Moses' wand, 860
 Th' eternal empire of the main to keep,
 And guide her squadrons o'er the trembling deep.

V. 835. The operation of taking the sun's azimuth, in order to discover the eastern or western variation of the magnetical needle.

V. 853. The wales, here alluded to, are an assemblage of strong planks which envelope the lower part of the ship's side, wherein they are broader and thicker than the rest, and appear somewhat like a range of hoops which separates the bottom from the upper works.

38 THE SHIPWRECK.

Her left propitious bore a mystic shield,
 Around whose margin rolls the watry field.
 There her bold genius, in his floating car, 865
 O'er the wild billow hurls the storm of war—
 And lo! the beasts that oft' with jealous rage
 In bloody combat met, from age to age,
 Fam'd into Union, yok'd in friendship's chain,
 Draw his proud chariot round the vanquish'd main.
 From the broad margin to the center grew 871
 Shelves, rocks, and whirlpools, hideous to the
 view!—

Th' immortal shield from Neptune she receiv'd,
 When first her head above the waters heav'd.
 Loose floated o'er her limbs an azure vest; 875
 A figur'd scutcheon glitter'd on her breast;
 There, from one parent-soil, for ever young,
 The blooming rose and hardy thistle sprung.
 Around her head an oaken wreath was seen,
 Inwove with laurels of unfading green. 880
 Such was the sculptur'd prow—from van to rear,
 Th' artillery frown'd, a black tremendous tier!
 Embalm'd with orient gum, above the wave,
 The swelling sides a yellow radiance gave.
 On the broad stern a pencil warm and bold, 885
 That never servile rules of art controul'd,
 An allegoric tale on high portray'd,
 There a young hero; here a royal maid.
 Fair England's genius, in the youth express'd,
 Her ancient foe, but now her friend, confess'd, 890
 The warlike nymph with fond regard survey'd:
 No more his hostile frown her heart dismay'd.
 His look, that once shot terror from afar,
 Like young Alcides, or the god of war,
 Serene as summer's evening skies she saw; 895
 Serene yet firm; tho' mild, impressing awe.
 Her nervous arm, inur'd to toils severe,
 Brandish'd th' unconquer'd Caledonian spear,

The dreadful faulchion of the hills she wore,
 Sung to the harp in many a tale of yore, } 900
 That oft her rivers dy'd with hostile gore.
 Blue was her rocky shield; her piercing eye
 Flash'd, like the meteors of her native sky.
 Her crest, high-plum'd, was rough with many a
 scar,

And o'er her helmet gleam'd the northern star.
 The warrior youth appear'd of noble frame;
 The hardy offspring of some Runic dame.
 Loose o'er his shoulders hung the slacken'd bow,
 Renown'd in song, the terror of the foe!
 The sword, that oft' the barbarous North defy'd,
 The scourge of tyrants! glitter'd by his side. } 910
 Clad in refulgent arms, in battle won,
 The George emblazon'd on his corselet shone.
 Fast by his side was seen a golden lyre,
 Pregnant with numbers of eternal fire; } 915
 Whose strings unlock the witches' midnight spell;
 Or waft rapt fancy through the gulphs of hell—
 Struck with contagion, kindling fancy hears
 The songs of heaven! the music of the spheres!
 Borne on Newtonian wing thro' air she flies, } 920
 Where other suns to other systems rise!—
 These front the scene conspicuous—over head
 Albion's proud oak his filial branches spread;
 While on the sea-beat shore obsequious stood—
 Beneath their feet, the father of the flood— } 925
 Here, the bold native of her cliffs above,
 Perch'd by the martial maid the bird of Jove;
 There on the watch, sagacious of his prey,
 With eyes of fire, an English mastiff lay.
 Wonder fair commerce stretch'd her winged sail;
 Here frown'd the god that wakes the living gale—
 High o'er the poop, the flattering winds unfurl'd
 The imperial flag that rules the watry world.
 Deep-blushing armors all the tops invest;
 And warlike trophies either quarter dress: } 935

'Then tower'd the masts; the canvas swell'd on
high;

And waving streamers floated in the sky.

Thus the rich vessel moves in trim array,

Like some fair virgin on her bridal day.

Thus, like a swan she cleaves the watry plain; 946

The pride and wonder of the Aegean main!

THE SHIP WRECK.

C A N T O II.

A R G U M E N T.

Reflection on leaving the land—The gale continues—A water-spout—Beauty of a dying dolphin—The ship's progress along the shore—Wind strengthens—The sails reduced—A shoal of porpoises—Last appearance of Cape Spado—Sea rises—A squall—The sails further diminished—Main-sail split—Ship bears away before the wind—Again hauls upon the wind—Another main-sail fitted to the yard—The gale still encreases—Top-sails furled—Top-gallant-yards sent down—Sea enlarges—Sun set—Courses reefed—Four seamen lost off the lee main-yard-arm—Anxiety of the pilots from their dangerous situation—Resolute behaviour of the sailors—The ship labours in great distress—The artillery thrown overboard—Dismal appearance of the weather—Very high and dangerous sea—Severe fatigue of the crew—Consultation and resolution of the officers—Speech and advice of Albert to the crew—Necessary disposition to veer before the wind—Disappointment in the proposed effect—New dispositions equally unsuccessful—The mizen-mast cut away.

A DIE U, ye pleasures of the rural scene,
Where peace and calm contentment dwell
serene !

To me in vain, on earth's prolific soil,
With summer crown'd the Elysian vallies smile !

To me those happier scenes no joy impart,
 But tantalize with hope my my aching heart.
 For these, alas ! reluctant I forego,
 To visit storms and elements of woe !
 Ye tempests o'er my head congenial roll,
 To suit the mournful music of my soul !
 In black progression, lo ! they hover near ;
 Hail social horrors, like my fate severe !
 Old Ocean hail, beneath whose azure zone
 The secret deep lies unexplor'd, unknown.
 Approach ye brave companions of the sea,
 And fearless view this awful scene with me !
 Ye native guardians of your country's laws !
 Ye bold assertors of her sacred cause !
 The muse invites you ; judge if she depart,
 Unequal, from the precepts of your art.
 In practice train'd, and conscious of her power,
 Her steps intrepid meet the trying hour.

O'er the smooth bosom of the faithless tides,
 Propell'd by gentle gales, the vessel glides.
 Rodmond exulting felt th' auspicious wind
 And by a mystic charm its aim confin'd.—
 The thoughts of home, that o'er his fancy roll,
 With trembling joy dilate Palemon's soul :
 Hope lifts his heart, before whose vivid ray
 Distress recedes, and danger melt away.
 Already Britain's parent-cliffs arise,
 And in idea greet his longing eyes !
 Each amorous sailor too, with heart elate,
 Dwells on the beauties of his gentle mate.
 Even they th' impressivè dart of love can feel,
 Whose stubborn souls are sheath'd in triple steel.
 Nor less o'erjoy'd, perhaps with equal truth,
 Each faithful maid expects th' approaching youth.
 In distant bosoms equal ardors glow,
 And mutual passions mutual joy bestow.—

Tall Ida's summit now more distant grew,
 And Jove's high hill was rising on the view :
 When, from the left approaching, they descry
 A liquid column towering shoot on high.
 The foaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps, 45
 Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps.
 Still round and round the fluid vortex flies,
 Scattering dun night and horror thro' the skies.
 The swift volution and th' enormous train
 Let sages vers'd in nature's lore explain ! 50
 The horrid apparition still draws nigh,
 And white with foam the whirling surges fly !—
 The guns were prim'd ; the vessel northward veers
 'Till her black battery on the column bears.
 The nitre fir'd ; and while the dreadful sound, 55
 Convulsive, shook the slumbering air around,
 The watry volume, trembling to the sky,
 Burst down a dreadful deluge from on high !
 Th' affrighted surge, recoiling as it fell,
 Rolling in hills disclos'd th' abyss of hell. 60
 But soon, this transient undulation o'er,
 The sea subsides ; the whirlwinds rage no more.
 While southward now th' increasing breezes veer
 Dark clouds incumbent on their wings appear.
 In front they view the consecrated grove 65
 Of cypress, sacred once to Cretan Jove.
 The thirsty canvas, all around supplied,
 Still drinks unquench'd the full aerial tide.
 And now, approaching near the lofty stern,
 A shoal of sportive dolphins they discern. 70
 From burnish'd scales they beam refulgent rays,
 'Till all the glowing ocean seems to blaze.
 Soon to the sport of death the crew repair,
 Dart the long lance, or spread the baited snare.
 One, in redoubling mazes wheels along, 75
 And glides, unhappy ! near the triple prong.

Rodmond unerring o'er his head suspends
 The barbed steel, and every turn attends,
 Unerring aim'd, the missile weapon flew,
 And, plunging, struck the fated victim thro'. 30
 Th' upturning points his ponderous bulk sustain;
 On deck he struggles with convulsive pain.
 But while his heart the fatal javelin thrills,
 And flitting life escapes in sanguine rills,
 What radiant changes strike the astonish'd sight! 85
 What glowing hues of mingled shade and light!
 Not equal beauties gild the lucid west,
 With parting beams all o'er profusely drest.
 Not lovelier colors paint the vernal dawn,
 When orient dews impearl th' enamel'd lawn, 90
 Than from his sides in bright suffusion flow,
 That now with gold empyreal seem to glow;
 Now in pellucid sapphires meet the view,
 And emulate the soft celestial hue;
 Now beams a flaming crimson on the eye; 95
 And now assume the purple's deeper dye.
 But here description clouds each shining ray;
 What terms of art can nature's powers display?
 Now, while on high the freshening gale she feels,
 The ship beneath her lofty pressure reels. 100
 Th' auxiliar sails that court a gentle breeze
 From their high stations sink by slow degrees.
 The watchful ruler of the helm no more,
 With fixt attention, eyes th' adjacent shore;
 But by the oracle of truth below, 105
 The wondrous magnet, guides the wayward prow.
 The wind, that still th' impressivè canvas swell'd,
 Swift and more swift the yielding bark impel'd.
 Impatient thus she glides along the coast,
 "Till far behind the hill of Jove is lost: 110
 And, while aloof from Retimo she steers,
 Malacha's foreland full in front appears.

Wide o'er yon isthmus stands the cypress-grove
That once enclos'd the hallow'd fane of Jove.

Here too, memorial of his name ! is found 115

A tomb, in marble ruins on the ground.

This gloomy tyrant, whose triumphant yoke
The trembling states around to slavery broke,
Thro' Greece, for murder, rape, and incest known,
The Muses rais'd to high Olympus' throne.— 120

For oft' alas ! their venal strains adorn
The Prince, whom blushing virtue holds in scorn.
Still Rome and Greece record his endless fame,
And hence yon' mountain yet retains his name.

But see ! in confluence borne before the blast 125

Clouds roll'd on clouds the dusky noon o'ercast ;
The blackening ocean curls ; the winds arise ;
And the dark scud in swift succession flies.

While the swoln canvas bends the masts on high,
Low in the waves the leeward cannon lie, 130

The sailors now, to give the ship relief,
Reduce the topsails by a single reef.

V. 128. Scud is a name given by seamen to the lowest clouds, which are driven with great rapidity along the atmosphere, in squally or tempestuous weather.

V. 130. When the wind crosses a ship's course either directly or obliquely : that side of the ship, upon which it acts, is called the weather-side ; and the opposite one, which is then prest downwards, is called the lee-side. Hence all the rigging and furniture of the ship are, at this time, distinguished by the side on which they are situated ; as the lee-cannon, the lee-braces, the weather-braces, &c.

V. 132. The topsails are large square sails of the second degree in height and magnitude. Reefs are certain divisions or spaces by which the principal sails are reduced when the wind increases ; and again enlarged proportionably when it's force abates.

Each lofty yard with slacken'd cordage reels,
 Rattle the creaking blocks, and ringing wheels.
 Down the tall masts the topfails sink amain; 143
 And, soon reduc'd, assume their post again.
 More distant grew receding Candia's shore;
 And Southward of the west Cape Spado bore.

Four hours the sun his high meridian throne
 Had left, and o'er Atlantic regions shone: 146
 Still blacker clouds, that all the skies invade,
 Draw o'er his sullied orb a dismal shade.
 A squall deep-low'ring blots the southern sky,
 Before whose boisterous breath the waters fly.
 It's weight the topfails can no more sustain, 149
 Reef topfails, reef, the boatswain calls again!
 The haliards and top-bowlines soon are gone,
 To clue-lines and reef-tackles next they run;
 The shivering sails descend; and now they square
 The yards, while ready sailors mount in air. 150
 The weather-earings and the lee they pass;
 The reefs enroll'd, and every point made fast.

V. 147. Haliards are either single ropes or tackles, by which the sails are hoisted up and lowered when the sail is to be extended or reduced.

V. *ibid.* Bow-lines are lines intended to keep the windward edge of the sail steady, and prevent it from shaking in an unfavourable wind.

V. 148. Clue-lines are ropes used to truss up the clues, or lower corners, of the principal sails to their respective yards, particularly when the sail is to be close reefed or furled.—V. *ibid.* Reef-tackles are ropes employed to facilitate the operation of reefing, by confining the extremities of the reef close up to the yard, so that the interval becomes slack, and is therefore easily rolled up and fastened to the yard by the points employed for this purpose, v. 152.

V. 151. Earrings are small cords, by which the upper corners of the principal sails, and also the extremities of the reefs are fastened to the yard-arms.

Their task above thus finish'd, they descend,
 And vigilant th' approaching squall attend.
 It comes resistless, and with foaming sweep, 155
 Upturns the whitening surface of the deep.
 In such a tempest, borne to deeds of death,
 The wayward sisters scour the blasted heath.
 With ruin pregnant now the clouds impend,
 And storm and cataract tumultuous blend. 160
 Deep on her side the reeling vessel lies—
 Brail up the mizen quick! the master cries,
 Man the clue-garnets! let the main-sheet fly!—
 The boisterous squall still presses from on high,
 And swift, and fatal as the lightning's course, 165
 Thro' the torn main-sails bursts with thundering
 force,
 While the rent canvas flutter'd in the wind,
 Sull on her flank the stooping bark inclin'd.—
 Bear up the helm a-weather! Rodmond cries;
 Swift, at the word, the helm a-weather flies. 170

V. 162. The mizen is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast.

V. 163. Clue-garnets are employed for the same purposes on the main-sail and fore-sail as the clue-lines are upon all other square sails. See the note on v. 148.

V. *ibid.* It is necessary in this place to remark that the sheets, which are universally mistaken by the English poets and their readers, for the sails themselves, are no other than the ropes, used to extend the clues, or lower corners of the sails to which they are attached. To the main-sail and fore-sail there is a sheet and tack on each side; the latter of which is a thick rope serving to confine the weather-clue of the sail down to the ship's side, whilst the former draws out the lee-clue or lower-corner on the opposite side. Tacks are only used in a side-wind.

The prow with secret instinct veers apace;
 And now the fore-sail right athwart they brace;
 With equal sheets restrain'd the bellying sail
 Spreads a broad concave to the sweeping gale.
 While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies, 175
 Th' attentive timoneer the helm applies.
 As in pursuit along th' ærial way,
 With ardent eye, the falcon marks his prey,
 Each motion watches of the doubtful chace,
 Obliquely wheeling thro' the liquid space; 180
 So, govern'd by the steersman's glowing hands,
 The regent helm her motion still commands.

But now the transient squall to leeward past,
 Again she rallies to the fullen blast.
 The helm to starboard turns; with wings inclin'd
 The sidelong canvas clasps the faithless wind. 186
 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more,
 While the fore stay-sail balances before.

V. 169. The helm is said to be a-weather when the bar by which it is managed is turned to the side of the ship next the wind.

V. 176. Timoneer (from timonnier, Fr.) the helmsman, or steersman.

V. 185. The helm, being turned to starboard, or to the right side of the ship, directs the prow to the left, or to port, and vice versa. Hence the helm being put a-starboard, when the ship is running northward, directs her prow towards the west.

V. 188. This sail, which is with more propriety called the fore topmast-stay-sail, is a triangular sail that runs upon the fore topmast-stay, over the bowsprit. It is used to command the fore-part of the ship, and counter balance the sails extended towards the stern. See also the last note of this canto.

The foresail brac'd obliquely to the wind,
 They near the prow th' extended tack confin'd :
 Then on the leeward sheet the seamen bend ;
 And haul the bowline to the bowsprit end.
 To topsails next they haste ; the buntlines gone,
 The cluelines thro' their wheel'd machinery run :
 On either side below the sheets are man'd ; 195
 Again the fluttering sails their skirts expand.
 Once more the topsails, tho' with humbler plume,
 Mounting aloft their ancient post resume.
 Again the bowlines and the yards are brac'd ;
 And all th' entangled cords in order plac'd. 200
 The sail, by whirlwinds thus so lately rent,
 In tatter'd ruins fluttering is unbent,
 With brails refix'd another soon prepar'd,
 Ascending, spreads along beneath the yard.
 To each yard-arm the head-rope they extend, 205
 And soon their earings and the roebins bend.
 That task perform'd, they first the braces slack,
 Then to its station drag th' unwilling tack ;
 And, while the lee clue-garnet's lowered away,
 Taught aft the sheet, they tally and belay. 210
 Now to the north, from Afric's burning shore,
 A troop of porpoises their course explore :

V. 199. A yard is said to be braced when it is turned about the most horizontally, either to the right or left : the ropes employed in this service are accordingly called braces.

V. 203. The ropes used to truss up a sail to the yard or mast whereto it is attached, are in a general sense called brails.

V. 205. The head-rope is a cord to which the upper part of the sail is sewed.

V. 206. Rope-bands, pronounced roebins, are small cords, used to fasten the upper edge of any sail to it's respective yard.

In curling wreaths they gambol on the tide,
 Now bound aloft, now down the billow glide,
 Their tracks awhile the hoary waves retain, 215
 That burn in sparkling tails along the main.
 These fleetest coursers of the sinny race,
 When threatning clouds th' ætherial vault deface,
 Their rout to leeward still sagacious form,
 To shun the fury of th' approaching storm. 220

Fair Candia now no more, beneath her lee,
 Protects the vessel from th' insulting sea :
 Round her broad arms, impatient of control,
 Rous'd from their secret deeps the billows roll.
 Sunk were the bulwarks of the friendly shore, 225
 And all the scene an hostile aspect wore.
 The flattering wind, that late with promis'd aid,
 From Candia's bay th' unwilling ship betray'd,
 No longer fawns beneath the fair disguise,
 But like a ruffian on his quarry flies. — 230
 Tost on the tide she feels the tempest blow,
 And dreads the vengeance of so fell a foe.
 As the proud horse, with costly trappings gay,
 Exulting prances to the bloody fray.
 Spurning the ground, he glories in his might, 235
 But reels tumultuous in the shock of fight.
 Even so, caparison'd in gaudy pride,
 The bounding vessel dances on the tide. —
 Fierce and more fierce the southern demon blew,
 And more incens'd the roaring waters grew. 240

V. 207. Because the lee-brace confines the yard so that the tack will not come down to its place till the braces are cast loose.

V. 210. Taught implies stiff, tense, or extended strait : and tally is a phrase particularly applied to the operation of hauling aft the sheets, or drawing them towards the ship's stern. To belay, is to fasten.

The ship no longer can her topails spread :
 And every hope of fairer skies is fled.
 Bowlines and haliards are relax'd again ;
 Cluelines haul'd down, and sheets let fly amain ;
 Clued-up each topail, and by braces squar'd ; 245
 The seamen climb aloft on either yard.
 They furl'd the sail, and pointed to the wind
 The yard, by rolling tackles then confin'd.
 While o'er the ship the gallant boatswain flies,
 Like a hoarse mastiff thro' the storm he cries : 250
 Prompt to direct the unskilful still appears ;
 Th' expert he praises, and the fearful cheers.
 Now some to strike top-gallant yards attend ;
 Some travellers up the weather backstays send ;
 At each mast-head the top-ropes others bend. 255
 The youngest sailors from the yards above
 Their parrels, lifts, and braces soon remove ;
 Then topt an-end, and to the travellers tied,
 Charg'd with their sails, they down the back-stays
 The yards secure along the booms reclin'd ; [slide.
 While some the flying cords aloft confin'd.— 261

V. 248. The rolling-tackle is an assemblage of pulleys, used to confine the yard to the weather-side of the mast, and prevent the former from rubbing against the latter by the fluctuating motion of the ship in a turbulent sea.

V. 253. It is usual to send down the top-gallant yards on the approach of a storm. They are the highest yards that are rigged in a ship.

V. 254. Travellers are slender iron rings, encircling the backstays, and used to facilitate the hoisting or lowering of the top-gallant yards, by confining them to the backstays, in their ascent or descent, so as to prevent them from swinging about, by the agitation of the vessel.

V. *ibid.* Backstays are long ropes, extending from the right and left side of the ship to the topmast.

Their sails reduc'd, and all the rigging clear,
Awhile the crew relax from toils severe.

Awhile their spirits, with fatigue oppress'd,
In vain expect th' alternate hour of rest :

But with redoubling force the tempests blow,
And watery hills in fell succession flow.

A dismal shade o'ercasts the frowning skies ;
New troubles grow ; new difficulties arise.

No season this from duty to descend !—

All hands on deck, th' eventual hour attend.

His race perform'd, the sacred lamp of day
Now dipt in western clouds his parting ray.

His sickening fires, half-lost in ambient haze,
Refract along the dusk a crimson blaze ;

Till deep immerg'd the languid orb declines,
And now to cheerless night the sky resigns !

Sad evening's hour, how different from the past !
No flaming pomp, no blushing glories cast.

heads, which they are intended to secure, by counteracting the effort of the wind upon the sails.

V. 255. Top-ropes are the cords by which the top-gallant yards are hoisted up from the deck, or lowered again in stormy weather.

V. 257. The parrel, which is usually a moveable band of rope, is employed to confine the yard to its respective mast.

V. *ibid.* Lifts, are ropes extending from the head of any mast to the extremities of its particular yard, to support the weight of the latter ; to retain it in balance ; or to raise one yard arm higher than the other, which is accordingly called topping, v. 258.

V. 260. The booms in this place imply any masts or yards lying on the deck in reserve, to supply the place of others which may be carried away by distress of weather, &c.

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No ray of friendly light is seen around : 280
 The moon and stars in hopeless shade are drown'd.
 The ship no longer can her courses bear :
 To reef the courses is the master's care :
 The sailors summon'd aft, a daring band !
 Attend th' enfolding brails at his command. 285
 But here the doubtful officers dispute,
 Till skill and judgment prejudice confute.—
 Rodmond, whose genius never soar'd beyond
 The narrow rules of art his youth had conn'd ;
 Still to the hostile fury of the wind 290
 Releas'd the sheet, and kept the tract confin'd.
 To long-tried practice obstinately warm,
 He doubts conviction, and relies on form.
 But the sage master this advice declines ;
 With whom Arion in opinion joins.— 295
 The watchful seaman, whose sagacious eye
 On sure experience may with truth rely,
 Who, from the reigning cause foretels th' effect,
 This barbarous practice ever will reject.
 For, fluttering loose in air, the rigid sail 300
 Soon flits to ruins in the furious gale.
 And he who strives the tempest to disarm,
 Will never first embraile the lee yard-arm.
 The master said ;—obedient to command,
 To raise the tack, the ready sailors stand.— 305

V. 282. The courses are generally understood to be the mainsail, foresail, and mizen, which are the largest and lowest sails on their several masts : the term is however sometimes taken in a larger sense.

V. 305. It has been remarked before in note 163, p. 47, that the tack is always fastened to windward ; accordingly as soon as it is cast loose, and the clue-garnet hauled up, the weather-clue of the sail immediately mounts to the yard ; and this operation must be carefully performed in a storm, to

Gradual it loosens, while th' involving clue,
 Swell'd by the wind, aloft unruffling flew.
 The sheet and weather-brace they now stand by ;
 The lee clue-garnet and the bunt-lines ply.
 'Thus all prepar'd, Let go the sheet, he cries ; 310
 Impetuous round the ringing wheels it flies ;
 Shivering at first, till by the blast impell'd,
 High o'er the lee yard-arm the canvas swell'd :
 By spilling-lines embrac'd, with brails confin'd,
 It lies at length unshaken by the wind. 315
 The foresail then secur'd with equal care,
 Again to reef the mainsail they repair.—
 While some high mounted over-haul the tye,
 Below the down-haul-tackle others ply.
 Jears, lifts, and brails, a seaman each attends, 320
 Along the mast the willing yard descends.
 When lower'd sufficient they securely brace ;
 And fix the rolling tackle in it's place ;
 The reef-lines and their carings now prepar'd,
 Mounting on pliant shrouds, they man the yard.

prevent the sail from splitting, or being torn to pieces by shivering.

V. 308. It is necessary to pull in the weather-brace, whenever the sheet is cast off, to preserve the sail from shaking violently.

V. 314. The spilling lines, which are only used on particular occasions in tempestuous weather, are employed to draw together and confine the belly of the sail, when it is inflated by the wind over the yard.

V. 319. The violence of the wind forces the yard so much outward from the mast on these occasions, that it cannot be easily lowered so as to reef the sail, without the application of a tackle to haul it down on the mast. This is afterwards converted into rolling-tackle. See the note on line 248.

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Far on th' extremes two able hands appear, 326
 Arion there, the hardy boatswain here;
 That in the van to front the tempest hung;
 This round the lee yard-arm, ill omen'd! clung,
 Each earing, to it's station, first they bend; 330
 The reef-band then along the yard extend;
 The circling earings, round the extremes entwinn'd,
 By outer and by inner turns they bind.
 From hand to hand, the reef-lines, next receiv'd,
 Thro' eye-let holes and roebins-legs were receiv'd,
 The reef in double folds involv'd they lay:
 Strain the firm cord, and either end belay.

V. 320. Jears are the same to the mainsail, fore-
 sail and mizen, as the haliards (note 147, p. 46.)
 are to all the inferior sails. The tye is the upper
 part of the jears.

V. 324. Reef-lines are only used to reef the
 mainsail and foresail. They are passed in spiral
 turns through the eye-let holes of the reef, and over
 the head of the sails between the rope-band legs,
 till they reach the extremities of the reef to which
 they are firmly extended, so as to lace the reef
 close up to the yard.

V. 325. Shrouds are thick ropes, stretching from
 the mast-heads downwards to the outside of the
 ship, serving to support the masts. They are also
 used as a range of rope-ladders by which the
 seamen ascend or descend, to perform whatever is
 necessary about the sails and rigging.

V. 331. The reef-band is a long piece of can-
 vass sewed across the sail, to strengthen the canvass
 in the place where the eye-let holes of the reef are
 formed.

V. 333. The outer turns of the earing serve to
 extend the sail along the yard; and the inner turns
 are employed to confine it's head-rope close to it's
 surface. See note 205. p. 49.

Hadst thou, Arion! held the leeward post,
While on the yard by mountain billows tost,
Perhaps oblivion o'er our tragic tale,
Had then for ever drawn her dusky veil.—
But ruling heaven prolong'd thy vital date,
Severer ills to suffer and relate!

For, while their orders those aloft attend,
To furl the mainsail, or on deck descend,
A sea, up surging with tremendous roll,
To instant ruin seems to doom the whole.
O friends, secure your hold! Arion cries:—
It comes all-dreadful, stooping from the skies!
Uplifted on it's horrid edge, she feels
The shock, and on her side half-bury'd reels:
The sail, half-bury'd in the whelming wave,
A fearful warning to the seamen gave:
While from it's margin, terrible to tell!
Three sailors with their gallant boatswain fell. 355
Torn with resistless fury from their hold,
In vain their struggling arms the yard infold:
In vain to grapple, flying cords they try;
The cords, alas! a solid gripe deny!
Prone on the midnight surge, with panting breath
They cry for aid, and long contend with death. 360
High o'er their heads the rolling billows sweep;
And down they sink in everlasting sleep.—
Bereft of power to help, their comrades see
The wretched victims die beneath the lee;
With fruitless sorrow their lost state bemoan;
Perhaps a fatal prelude to their own!

In dark suspense on deck the pilots stand,
Nor can determine on the next command.

V. 346. A sea is the general name given by sailors to a single wave, or billow: hence when a wave bursts over the deck, the vessel is said to have shipped a sea.

t, Tho' still they knew the vessel's armed side 370
 impenetrable to the clasping tide;
 34 Tho' still the waters, by no secret wound,
 A passage to her deep recesses found;
 Surrounding evils yet they ponder o'er,
 A storm, a dangerous sea, and leeward shore! 375
 Should they, tho' reef'd, again their sails extend,
 24 Again in fluttering fragments they may rend;
 Or should they stand, beneath the dreadful strain
 The down-prest ship may never rise again;
 Too late to weather now Morea's land; 380
 s! Yet verging fast to Athens' rocky strand—
 35 Thus they lament the consequence severe,
 : Where perils unallay'd by hope appear.
 Long in their minds revolving each event,
 At last to furl the courses they consent. 385
 That done, to reef the mizen next agree,
 1. 35 And try beneath it, fidelong in the sea.
 Now down the mast the sloping yard declin'd,
 Till by the jears and topping-lift confin'd.

V. 380. To weather a shore, is to pass to the
 windward of it, which at this time is prevented by
 the violence of the storm.

V. 387. To try, is to lay the ship with her side
 nearly in the direction of the wind and sea, with
 the head somewhat inclined to the windward; the
 helm being laid a-lee to retain her in that position.
 See a further illustration of this in the last note of
 this Canto.

V. 389. The topping-lift, which tops the upper
 end of the mizen-yard (see note 257, p. 52); this
 line and the six following describe the operation of
 reefing and balancing the mizen. The reef of
 this sail is towards the lower end, the knittles
 being small short lines used in the room of points
 for this purpose (see note 132, 148, p. 45, 46.):
 they are accordingly knotted under the foot-rope,
 or lower edge of the sail.

The head, with doubling canvas fenc'd around, 392
 In balance, near the lofty peck, they bound.
 The reef enwrapt, th' inserted knittles ty'd,
 To hoist the shorten'd sail again they hy'd.
 The order given, the yards aloft they sway'd;
 The brails relax'd, th' extended sheet belay'd. 395
 The helm it's post forsook, and, lash'd a-lee,
 Inclined the wayward prow to front the sea.

When sacred Orpheus, on the Stygian coast,
 With notes divine implor'd his consort lost;
 Tho' round him perils grew in fell array; 400
 And fates and furies stood to bar his way:
 Not more adventurous was th' attempt, to move
 The powers of hell, with strains of heavenly love,
 Than mine, to bid th' unwilling muse explore
 The wilderness of rude mechanic lore. 405
 Such toil th' unwearied Dædalus endur'd,
 When in the Cretan labyrinth immur'd;
 Till art her salutary help bestow'd,
 To guide him thro' that intricate abode.
 Thus, long entangled in a thorny way, 410
 That never heard the sweet Pierian lay,
 The muse, that tun'd to barbarous sound her strings,
 Now spreads like Dædalus a bolder wing;
 The verse begins in softer strains to flow,
 Replete with sad variety of woe. 415

As yet, amid this elemental war,
 That scatters desolation from afar,
 Nortoil, nor hazard, nor distress appear
 To sink the seamen with unmanly fear.
 Tho' their firm hearts no pageant-honour boast,
 They scorn the wretch that trembles in his post.
 Who from the face of danger strives to turn, 422
 Indignant from the social hour they spurn.
 Tho' now full oft they felt the raging tide,

V. 396. Lash'd a-lee, is fastened to the lee side.
 See note v. 130. p. 45.

In proud rebellion climb the vessel's side, 425
 No future ills unknown their souls appall;
 They know no danger, or they scorn it all!
 But even the generous spirits of the brave,
 Subdu'd by toil, a friendly respite crave;
 A short repose alone their thoughts implore, 430
 Their harass'd powers by slumber to restore.
 Far other cares the master's mind employ;
 Approaching perils all his hopes destroy.
 In vain he spreads the graduated chart,
 And bounds the distance by the rules of art; 345
 In vain athwart the mimic seas expands
 The compasses to circumjacent lands.
 Ungrateful task! for no asylum trac'd,
 A passage open'd from the watry waste.
 Fate seem'd to guard, with adamantin mound, 440
 The path to every friendly port around.
 While Albert thus, with secret doubts dismay'd,
 The geometric distances survey'd.
 On deck the watchful Rodmond cries aloud,
 Secure your lives,—grasp every man a shroud!—445
 Rous'd from his trance he mounts with eyes aghast;
 When o'er the ship, in undulation vast,
 A giant surge down-rushes from on high,
 And fore and aft dislever'd ruins lie.—
 As when, Britannia's empire to maintain, 450
 Great Hawke descends in thunder on the main;
 Around the brazen voice of battle roars,
 And fatal lightnings blast the hostile shores:
 Beneath the storm their shatter'd navies groan,
 The trembling deeps recoil from zone to zone. 455
 Thus the torn vessel felt th' enormous stroke:
 The boats beneath the thundering deluge broke:
 North-started from their planks the bursting rings,
 Th' extended cordage all afunder springs.
 The pilot's fair machinery scatters the deck, 460
 And cards and needles swim in floating wreck.
 The balance-mizen, rending to the head,

In streaming ruins from the margin fled.
 The sides convulsive shook on groaning beams,
 And, rent with labor, yawn'd the pitchy seams. 465
 They sound the well, and, terrible to hear!
 Five feet immers'd along the line appear.
 At either pump they ply the clanking brake,
 And turn by turn th' ungrateful office take.
 Rodmond, Arion, and Palemon, here, 470
 At this sad task, all diligent appear.
 As some fair castle, shook by rude alarms,
 Opposes long th' approach of hostile arms:
 Grim war around her plants his black array,
 And death and sorrow mark his horrid way; 475
 Till in some destin'd hour, against her wall,
 In tenfold rage the fatal thunders fall:
 The ramparts crack, the solid bulwarks rend;
 And hostile troops the shatter'd breach ascend.
 Her valiant inmates still the foe retard, 480
 Resolv'd till death their sacred charge to guard.
 So the brave mariners their pumps attend,
 And help incessant, by rotation lend;
 But all in vain,—for now the sounding cord,
 Updrawn, an undiminish'd depth explor'd. 485
 Nor this severe distress is found alone;
 The ribs oppress'd by ponderous cannon groan.—
 Deep rolling from the wat'ry volume's height,
 The tortur'd sides seem'd bursting with their weight,
 So reels Pelorus, with convulsive throes, 490
 When in his veins the burning earthquake glows;
 Hoarse thro' his intrails roars th' infernal flame,
 And central thunders rend his groaning frame—

V. 466. The well is an apartment in the ship's hold, serving to inclose the pumps. It is sounded by dropping a measured iron rod down into it by a long line. Hence the increase or diminution of the leaks are easily discovered.

V. 468. The brake is the lever or handle of the pump, by which it is wrought.

THE SHIPWRECK. 61

accumulated mischiefs thus arise,
 465 and Fate vindictive all their skill defies. 495
 The only remedy the season gave;
 To plunge the nerves of battle in the wave:
 From their high platforms thus th' artillery thrown,
 As'd of their load, the timbers less shall groan:
 470 But arduous is the task their lot requires; 500
 A task that hovering Fate alone inspires!
 For, while intent the yawning decks to ease,
 That ever and anon are drench'd with seas,
 Some fatal billow, with recoiling sweep,
 475 May whirl the helpless wretches in the deep. 505
 No season this for counsel or delay!
 No soon th' eventful moments haste away!
 Ere perseverance, with each help of art,
 Must join the boldest efforts of the heart.
 480 These only now their misery can relieve; 510
 These only now a dawn of safety give!—
 While o'er the quivering deck, from van to rear,
 Broad surges roll in terrible career,
 Edmond, Arion, and a chosen crew,
 485 His office in the face of death pursue. 515
 The wheel'd artillery o'er the deck to guide,
 Edmond descending claim'd the weather-side.
 Fearless of heart the chief his orders gave;
 Fronting the rude assaults of every wave. [deep,
 490 Like some strong watch-tower nodding o'er the
 Those rocky base the foaming waters sweep, 521
 Untam'd he stood; the stern aerial war
 Had mark'd his honest face with many a scar.—
 Meanwhile Arion, traversing the waist,
 The cordage of the leeward guns unbrac'd. 525 }
 And pointed crows beneath the metal plac'd. }

V. 524. The waist of a ship of this kind is an
 hollow space, of about five feet in depth, contained
 between the elevations of the quarter-deck and
 the fore-castle, and having the upper deck for its base,
 platform.

Watching the roll, their forelocks they withdrew,
 And from their beds the reeling cannon threw.
 Then, from the windward battlements unbound,
 Rodmond's associates wheel'd th' artillery round;
 Pointed with iron fangs, their bars beguile 531
 The ponderous arms across the steep defile;
 Then, hurl'd from sounding hinges o'er the side,
 Thundering they plunge into the flashing tide.

The ship thus eas'd, some little respite finds,
 In this rude conflict of the seas and winds. 536
 Such ease Alcides felt when clogg'd with gore,
 Th' envenom'd mantle from his side he tore;
 When, stung with burning pain he strove, too late,
 To stop the swift career of cruel fate. 540

Yet then his heart one ray of hope procur'd,
 Sad harbinger of sevenfold pangs endur'd!
 Such, and so short, the pause of woe she found!—
 Cimmerian darkness shades the deep around,
 Save when the lightnings gleaming on the sight,
 Flash thro' the gloom a pale disastrous light. 546

Above all æther, fraught with scenes of woe,
 With grim destruction threatens all below.
 Beneath the storm-lash'd surges furious rise,
 And wave uproll'd on wave, assails the skies; 550
 With ever floating bulwarks they surround
 The ship, half swallow'd in the black profound!

With ceaseless hazard and fatigue oppress'd,
 Dismay and anguish every heart possess'd;
 For, while with boundless inundation o'er 555
 The sea-beat ship th' involving waters roar,
 Displac'd beneath by her capacious womb,
 They rage, their ancient station to resume;
 By secret ambushes, their force to prove,
 Thro' many a winding channel first they rove; 560
 Till, gathering fury, like the fever'd blood,
 Thro' her dark veins they roll a rapid flood,
 While unrelenting thus the leaks they found,
 The pumps with ever clanking strokes resound.

Around each leaping valve, by toil subdu'd, 565
The tough bull-hide must ever be renew'd.
Their sinking hearts unusual horrors chill;
And down their weary limbs thick dews distil.
No ray of light their dying hope redeems!
Pregnant with some new woe each moment teems!

Again the chief th' instructive draught extends,
And o'er the figur'd plane attentive bends;
To him the motion of each orb was known,
That wheels around the sun's refulgent throne:
But here, alas! his science nought avails! 575

Art droops unequal and experience fails.
The different traverses, since twilight made,
He on the hydrographic circle laid;
Then the broad angle of lee-way explor'd,
As swept across the graduated chord. 580

Her place discover'd by the rules of art,
Unusual terrors shook the master's heart;
When Falconera's rugged isle he found,
Within her drift, with shelves and breakers bound;
For, if on those destructive shallows rostr'd, 585
The helpless bark with all her crew are lost:

As fatal still appears, that danger o'er,
The steep St. George, and rocky Gardalor.
With him the pilots, of their hopeless state,
In mournful consultation now debate. 590

Not more perplexing doubts her chiefs appall,
When some proud city verges to her fall;
While ruin glares around, and pale affright
Convenes her councils in the dead of night—
No blazon'd trophies o'er their concave spread,
Nor storied pillars rais'd aloft the head:

V. 579. The lee-way, or drift, which in this place are synonymous terms, is the movement by which a ship is driven sideways at the mercy of the wind and sea, when she is deprived of the government of the sails and helm. D 2

64 THE SHIPWRECK.

But here the queen of shade around them threw
Her dragon-wing, disastrous to the view ! [showe
Dire was the scene, with whirlwind, hail an
Black melancholy rul'd the fearful hour !
Beneath tremendous roll'd the flashing tide,
Where fate on every billow seem'd to ride—
Inclos'd with ills, by peril unsubdu'd,
Great in distress the master-seaman stood :
Skill'd to command ; deliberate to advise ;
Expert in action ; and in council wise ;
Thus to his partners, by the crew unheard,
The dictates of his soul the chief refer'd :

Ye faithful mates, who all my trouble share,
Approv'd companions of your master's care !
To you alas ! 'twere fruitless now to tell
Our sad distress, already known too well !
'This morn with favouring gales the ports we left,
'Tho' now of every flattering hope bereft :
No skill, nor long experience could forecast
Th' unseen approach of this destructive blast.
These seas, where storms at various seasons blow,
No reigning winds nor certain omens know.
'The hour, th' occasion all your skill demands ;
A leaky ship embay'd by dangerous lands,
Our bark no transient jeopardy surrounds ;
Groaning she lies, beneath unnumber'd wounds.
'Tis ours the doubtful remedy to find ;
To shun the fury of the seas and wind.
For in this hollow swell, with labour sore,
Her flank can bear the bursting floods no more :
Yet this or other ills she must endure ;
A dire disease, and desperate is the cure !
Thus two expedients offer'd to your choice,
Alone require your counsel and your voice.
'These only in our power are left to try ;
To perish here, or from the storm to fly.
The doubtful balance in my judgment cast,
For various reasons I prefer the last.

THE SHIPWRECK. 65

'Tis true the vessel and her costly freight,
To me consign'd, my orders only wait;
Yet, since the charge of every life is mine,
To equal votes our counsels I resign;
Forbid it heaven, that, in this dreadful hour,
I claim the dangerous reins of purblind power! 640
But should we now resolve to bear away,
Our hopeless state can suffer no delay.

Nor can we, thus bereft of every sail,
Attempt to steer obliquely on the gale.
For then, if broaching sideward to the sea, 645
Our dropsy'd ship may founder by the lee:
No more obedient to the pilot's power,
'Th' o'erwhelming wave may soon her frame devour.

He said; the listening mates with fix'd regard,
And silent reverence, his opinion heard. 650

Important was the question in debate,
And o'er their counsels hung impending fate.
Rodmond, in many a scene of peril try'd,
Had oft the master's happier skill descry'd.
Yet now, the hour, the scene, th' occasion known,
Perhaps with equal right prefer'd his own. 656

Of long experience in the naval art,
Blunt was his speech, and naked was his heart;
Alike to him each climate and each blast;
The first in danger in retreat the last: 660
Sagacious balancing th' oppos'd events,
From Albert his opinion thus dissents.

Too true the perils of the present hour, [power!
Where toils succeeding toils our strength o'er-
Yet whither can we turn, what road pursue, 663
With death before still opening on the view?
Our bark 'tis true no shelter here can find,
Sore shatter'd by the ruffian seas and wind.
Yet with what hope of refuge can we flee,
Chac'd by this tempest and outrageous sea? 670
For while it's violence the tempest keeps,
Bereft of every sail we roam the deeps:

At random driven, to present death we haste;
 And one short hour perhaps may be our last.
 In vain the gulph of Corinth on our lee, 679
 Now opens to her ports a passage free;
 Since, if before the blast the vessel flies,
 Full in her track unnumber'd dangers rise.
 Here Falconera spreads her lurking snares;
 There distant Greece her rugged shelves prepares:
 Should once her bottom strike that rocky shore,
 The splitting bark that instant were no more;
 Nor she alone, but with her all the crew,
 Beyond relief were doom'd to perish too.
 'Thus if to scud too rashly we consent, 689
 Too late in fatal hour we may repent.

Then of our purpose this appears the scope,
 To weigh the danger with the doubtful hope.
 Though sorely buffeted by every sea,
 Our hull unbroken long may try alee. 699
 The crew, tho' harraisd long with toils severe,
 Still at their pumps perceive no danger near.
 Shall we, incautious, then the danger tell,
 At once their courage and their hope to quell?
 Prudence forbids!—This southern tempest soon 699
 May change it's quarter with the changing moon.
 It's rage, tho' terrible, may soon subside,
 Nor into mountains lash th' unruly tide.
 These leaks shall then decrease; the sails once more
 Direct our course to some relieving shore.— 709

Thus while he spoke, around from man to man,
 At either pump a hollow murmur ran.
 For while the vessel, thro' unnumber'd chinks,
 Above, below, th' invading waters drinks,
 Sounding her depth, they ey'd the wetted scale, 709
 And lo! the leaks o'er all their powers prevail.
 Yet in their post, by terrors unsubstid'd,
 They with redoubling force their tasks pursu'd.

And now the senior-pilot seem'd to wait
 Arion's voice to close the dark debate. 719

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Tho' many a bitter storm, with peril fraught
In Neptune's school the wandering strippling }
taught,

Not twice nine summers yet matur'd his thought,
So soft he bled by fortune's cruel dart,
It fell at last innoxious on his heart. 715

His mind still shunning care with secret hate,
In patient indolence resign'd to fate.

But now the horrors that around him roll
Thus rous'd to action his rekindling soul.

With fix'd attention, pondering in my mind 720

The dark distresses on each side combin'd;

While here we linger in the pass of fate,

I see no moment left for sad debate.

For, some decision if we wish to form,

Ere yet our vessel sink beneath the storm, 725

Her shatter'd state, and yon desponding crew,

At once suggest what measures to pursue.

The laboring hull already seems half fill'd,

With waters thro' an hundred leaks distill'd;

As in a dropsy, wallowing with her freight, 730

Half-drown'd she lies, a dead inactive weight!

Thus, drench'd by every wave, her riven deck,

Stript and defenceless, floats a naked wreck;

Her wounded flanks no longer can sustain

These fell invasions of the bursting main. 735

At every pitch, th' o'erwhelming billows bend,

Beneath their load, the quivering bowsprit-end.

A fearful warning! since the masts on high,

On that support, with trembling hope rely. 740

At either pump our seamen pant for breath,

In dark dismay anticipating death.

Still all our powers the increasing leaks defy:

We sink at sea, no shore, no haven nigh.

One dawn of hope yet breaks athwart the gloom, 745

To light and save us from the wat'ry tomb.

That bids us shun the death impending here;

Fly from the following blast, and shoreward steer.

'Tis urg'd indeed, the fury of the gale
 Precludes the help of every guiding sail ; 750
 And driven before it on the watry waste,
 To rocky shores and scenes of death we haste.
 But haply Falconera we may shun ;
 And far to Grecian coasts is yet the run :
 Less harrass'd then, our scudding ship may bear
 Th' assaulting surge repell'd upon her rear ; 756
 Even then the wearied storm as soon shall die,
 Or less torment the groaning pines on high.
 Should we at last be driven by dire decree,
 Too near the fatal margin of the sea, 760
 The hull dismasted there awhile may ride,
 With lengthen'd cables, on the raging tide.
 Perhaps kind heaven, with interposing power,
 May curb the tempest ere that dreadful hour.
 But here ingulf'd and foundering while we stay, 766
 Fate hovers o'er and marks us for her prey.

He said ;—Palemon saw, with grief of heart,
 The storm prevailing o'er the pilot's art :
 In silent terror and distress involv'd,
 He heard their last alternative resolv'd. 772
 High beat his bosom ; with such fear subdu'd,
 Beneath the gloom of some enchanted wood,
 Oft in old time, the wandering swain ex- lor'd
 The midnight wizards, breathing rites abhor'd :
 Trembling approach'd their incantations fell, 778
 And, chill'd with horror, heard the songs of hell.
 Arion saw, with secret anguish mov'd,
 The deep affliction of the friend he lov'd ;
 And, all awake to friendship's genial heat,
 His bosom felt consenting tumults beat. 780
 Alas ! no season this for tender love ;
 Far hence the music of the myrtle grove !—
 With comfort's soothing voice, from hope deriv'd,
 Palemon's drooping spirit he reviv'd.
 For consolation, oft with healing art, 786
 Retunes the jarring numbers of the heart.—

Now had the pilots all th' events revolv'd,
 And on their final refuge thus resolv'd.
 When, like the faithful shepherd, who beholds
 Some prowling wolf approach his fleecy folds ; 790
 To the brave crew, whom racking doubts perplex,
 The dreadful purpose, Albert thus directs :

Unhappy partners in a wayward fate !
 Whose gallant spirits now are known too late ;
 Ye ! who unmov'd behold this angry storm 795
 With terrors all the rolling deep deform ;
 Who, patient in adversity, still bear
 The firmest front when greatest ills are near !
 The truth tho' grievous I must now reveal,
 That long in vain I purpos'd to conceal. 800
 Ingulf'd, all helps of art we vainly try,
 To weather leeward shores, alas ! too nigh.
 Our crazy bark no longer can abide
 The seas that thunder o'er her batter'd side :
 And, while the leaks a fatal warning give, 805
 That in this raging sea she cannot live,
 One only refuge from despair we find ;
 At once to veer and scud before the wind.
 Perhaps even then to ruin we may steer ;
 For broken shores beneath our lee appear ; 810
 But that's remote, and instant death is here :
 Yet there, by heaven's assistance, we may gain
 Some creek or inlet of the Grecian main ;
 Or, shelter'd by some rock, at anchor ride,
 Till with abating rage, the blast subside. 815

But if, determin'd by the will of heaven,
 Our helpless bark at last ashore is driven,
 These counsels follow'd, from the watry grave
 Our floating sailors in the surf may save.

And first let all our axes be secur'd, 820
 To cut the masts and rigging from aboard.

V. 808. For an explanation of these manœuvres,
 the reader is referred to the last note of this canto.

Then to the quarters bind each plank and oar,
 To float between the vessel and the shore.
 The longest cordage too must be convey'd
 On deck, and to the weather rails belay'd. 825
 So they, who haply reach alive the land,
 Th' extended lines may fasten on the strand.
 Whene'er, loud thundering on the leeward shore,
 While yet aloof we hear the breakers roar.
 Thus for the terrible event prepar'd, 830
 Brace fore and aft to starboard every yard.
 So shall our masts swim lighter on the wave,
 And from the broken rocks our seamen save.
 Then westward turn the stem, that every mast
 May shoreward fall, when from the vessel cast.—
 When o'er her side once more the billows bound,
 Ascend the rigging till she strikes the ground:
 And when you hear aloft th' alarming stock
 That strikes her bottom on some pointed rock,
 The boldest of our sailors must descend, 840
 The dangerous business of the deck to tend:
 Then each, secur'd by some convenient cord,
 Should cut the shrouds and rigging from the board.
 Let the broad axes next assail each mast;
 And booms and oars and rafts to leeward cast. 845
 Thus, while the cordage stretch'd ashore may guide
 Our brave companions thro' the swelling tide,
 This floating lumber shall sustain them, o'er
 The rocky shelves, in safety to the shore.
 But as your firmest succour, till the last, 850
 O cling securely on each faithful mast!
 Tho' great the danger, and the task severe,
 Yet bow not to the tyranny of fear!
 If once that slavish yoke your spirits quell,
 Adieu to hope! to life itself farewell! 855

I know, among you some full oft have view'd,
 With murdering weapons arm'd, a lawless brood,

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On England's vile inhuman shore who stand,
 The foul reproach and scandal of our land!
 To rob the wanderers wreck'd upon the strand.
 These, while their savage office they pursue, 861
 Oft wound to death the helpless plunder'd crew,
 Who, scap'd from every horror of the main,
 Implor'd their mercy, but implor'd in vain.
 But dread not this!—a crime to Greece unknown!
 Such blood-hounds all her circling shores disown:
 Her sons, by barbarous tyranny oppress'd, 867
 Can share affliction with the wretch distress'd:
 Their hearts, by cruel fate inur'd to grief,
 Oft to the friendless stranger yield relief. 870

With conscious horror struck, the naval band,
 Detested for a while their native land.
 They curs'd the sleeping vengeance of the laws,
 That thus forgot her guardian sailors' cause.
 Mean while the master's voice again they heard, 875
 Whom, as with filial duty, all rever'd.

No more remains—but now a trusty band
 Must ever at the pump industrious stand;
 And while with us the rest attend to wear,
 Two skilful seamen to the helm repair!— 880
 O source of life! our refuge and our stay!
 Whose voice the warring elements obey:
 On thy supreme assistance we rely:
 Thy mercy supplicate, if doom'd to die!
 Perhaps this storm is sent, with healing breath, 885
 From neighbouring shores to scourge disease and
 death!

'Tis ours on thine unerring laws to trust:
 With thee great Lord! 'whatever is, is just.'
 He said; and with consenting reverence fraught,
 The sailors join'd his prayer in silent thought. 890
 His intellectual eye, serenely bright!
 Saw distant objects with prophetic light.
 Thus in a land, that lasting wars oppress,
 That groans beneath misfortune and distress;

Whose wealth to conquering armies falls a prey :
 Her bulwarks sinking, as her troops decay ; 896
 Some bold sagacious statesman, from the helm,
 Sees desolation gathering o'er his realm :
 He darts around his penetrating eyes,
 Where dangers grow, and hostile unions rise ; 900
 With deep attention marks th' invading foe ;
 Eludes their wiles, and frustrates every blow :
 Tries his last art the tottering state to save ;
 Or in it's ruins finds a glorious grave.

Still in the yawning trough the vessel reels, 905
 Ingulf'd beneath two fluctuating hills :
 On either side they rise ; tremendous scene !
 A long dark melancholy vale between :

V. 908. That the reader, who is unacquainted with the manœuvres of navigation, may conceive a clearer idea of a ship's state when trying; and of the change of her situation to that of scudding, I have quoted a part of the explanation of those articles as they appear in the Dictionary of the Marine.

Trying is the situation in which a ship lies nearly in the trough or hollow of the sea in a tempest, particularly when it blows contrary to her course.

In trying as well as in scudding, the sails are always reduced in proportion to the increase of the storm, and in either state, if the storm is excessive, she may have all her sails furled; or be, according to the sea phrase, under bare poles.

The intent of spreading a sail at this time is to keep the ship more steady, and to prevent her from rolling violently, by pressing her side down in the water; and also to turn her head towards the source of the wind, so that the shock of the seas may fall more obliquely on her flank, than when she lies along the trough of the sea, or in the interval between two waves. While she lies in this

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The balanc'd ship, now forward, now behind,
 Still felt th' impression of the waves and wind,
 And to the right and left by turns inclin'd. 911 }
 But Albert from behind the balance drew,
 And on the prow it's double efforts threw.—

Situation, the helm is fastened close to the lee-side, to prevent her, as much as possible, from falling to leeward. But as the ship is not then kept in equilibrium by the operation of her sails, which at other times counterbalance each other at the head and stern, she is moved by a slow, but continual vibration, which turns her head alternately to windward and to leeward, forming an angle of 30 or 40 degrees in the interval. That part where she stops in approaching the direction of the wind, is called her coming to; and the contrary excess of the angle to leeward is called her falling off.

Weering, or wearing, v. 641, 808, as used in the present sense, may be defined, the movement by which a ship changes her state from trying to that of scudding, or, of running before the direction of the wind and sea.

It is an axiom in natural philosophy, "That every body will persevere in a state of rest, or of moving uniformly in a right line, unless it be compelled to change its state by forces impressed: and that the change of motion is proportional to the moving force impressed, and made according to the right line in which that force acts."

Hence it is easy to conceive how a ship is compelled to turn into any direction by the force of the wind, acting upon any part of her length in lines parallel to the plane of the horizon. Thus in the act of weering, which is a necessary consequence of this invariable principle, the object of the seaman is to reduce the action of the wind on the ship's hind part, and to receive it's utmost ex-

The order now was given to bear away ;
 The order given, the timoneers obey. 915
 High o'er the bowsprit stretch'd the tortur'd sail,
 As on the rack, distends beneath the gale.

cition on her fore part, so that the latter may be pushed to leeward. This effect is either produced by the operation of the sails, or by the impression of the wind on the masts and yards. In the former case the sails on the hind-part of the ship are either furled, or arranged nearly parallel to the direction of the wind, which then glides ineffectually along their surfaces; at the same time the foremost sails are spread abroad, so as to receive the greatest exertion of the wind, v. 916. The fore-part accordingly yields to this impulse, and is put in motion; and this motion, necessarily conspiring with that of the wind, pushes the ship about as much as is requisite to produce the desired effect.

But when the tempest is so violent as to preclude the use of sails, the effort of the wind operates almost equally on the opposite ends of the ship, because the masts and yards situated near the head and stern serve to counterbalance each other, in receiving it's impression. The effect of the helm is also considerably diminished, because the headway, which gives life and vigour to all its operations, is at this time feeble and ineffectual. Hence it becomes necessary to destroy the equilibrium, which subsists between the masts and yards before and behind, and to throw the balance forward to prepare for weering. If this cannot be effected by the arrangement of the yards on the masts, and it becomes absolutely necessary to weer, in order to save the ship from destruction, v. 927. the mizen-mast must be cut away, and even the main-mast, if she still remains incapable of answering the helm by turning her prow to leeward

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But scarce the yielding prow it's impulse knew,
When in a thousand flitting shreds it flew!—
Yet Albert new resources still prepares, 920
And, bridling grief redoubles all his cares.
Away there; lower the mizen-yard on deck!
He calls, and brace the foremost yards aback!
His great example every bosom fires;
New life rekindles, and new hope inspires, 925
While to the helm unfaithful still she lies,
One desperate remedy at last he tries.—
Haste, with your weapons cut the shrouds and stay;
And hew at once the mizen-mast away!

Scudding is that movement in navigation by which a ship is carried precipitately before a tempest, v. 645, 808, &c.

As a ship flies with amazing rapidity through the water, whenever this expedient is put in practice, it is never attempted in a contrary wind, unless when her condition renders her incapable of sustaining the mutual effort of the wind and waves any longer on her side, without being exposed to the most imminent danger.

A ship either scuds with a sail extended on her fore-mast, or, if the storm is excessive, without any sail, which in the sea-phrase is called scudding under bare boles.

The principal hazards incident to scudding are, generally, a sea striking the ship's stern; the difficulty of steering, which perpetually exposes her to the danger of broaching-to; and the want of sufficient sea-room. A sea which strikes the stern violently may shatter it to pieces, by which the ship must inevitably founder. By broaching-to suddenly, she is threatened with losing all her masts and sails, or being immediately overturned: and, for want of sea-room, she is exposed to the dangers of being wrecked on a lee-shore.

He said ; th' attentive sailors on each side, 930
At his command the trembling cords divide.

Fast by the fated pine bold Rodmond stands ;
Th' impatient ax hung gleaming in his hands ;
Brandish'd on high, it fell with dreadful sound ;
The tall mast groaning, felt the deadly wound.—935
Deepdash'd with sores, the tott'ring structure rings ;
And crashing, thundering, o'er the quarter swings.

Thus when some limb, convuls'd with pangs of
death,

Imbibes the gangrene's pestilential breath ;
Th' experienc'd artist from the blood betrays 940
The latent venom, or it's course delays :

But if th' infection triumphs o'er his art,
Tainting the vital stream that warms the heart,
Resolv'd at last, he quits th' unequal strife,
Severs the member, and preserves the life. 945

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THE SHIPWRECK.

CANTO III.

ARGUMENT.

The design and influence of poetry—Applied to the subject—Wreck of the mizen-mast cleared away—Ship veers before the wind—Her violent agitation—Different stations of the officers—Appearance of the island of Falconera—Excursion to the adjacent nations of Greece, renowned in antiquity—Athens—Socrates—Plato—Aristides—Solon—Corinth—Sparta—Leonidas—Invasion of Xerxes—Lycurgus—Epaminondas—Modern appearance—Arcadia—It's former happiness and fertility—Present distress, the effect of slavery—Ithaca—Ulysses and Penelope—Argos and Mycenæ—Agamemnon—Macronisi—Lemnos—Vulcan and Venus—Delos—Apollo and Diana—Troy—Sestos, Leander and Hero—Delphos—Temple of Apollo—Parnassus—The subject resumed—Sparkling of the sea—Prodigious tempest, accompanied with rain, hail and meteors—Darkness, lightening and thunder—Approach of day—Discovery of land—The ship in great danger passes the island of St. George—Turns her broad-side to the shore—Her bowsprit, foremast and main-topmast carried away—She strikes a rock—Splits asunder—Fate of the crew.

The Scene stretches from that part of the Archipelago, which lies ten miles to the northward of Falconera, to Cape Colonna, in Attica.—The

'Time is about seven hours, being from one till eight in the morning.

WHEN in the barbarous age, with blood defil'd,
 The human savage roam'd the gloomy wild ;
 When fullen ignorance her flag display'd,
 And Rapine and Revenge her voice obey'd ;
 Sent from the shores of light the Muses came, 5
 The dark and solitary race to tame.
 'Twas their's the lawless passions to control,
 And melt in tender sympathy the soul :
 The heart from vice and error to reclaim,
 And breathe in human breasts celestial flame. 10
 The kindling spirit caught th' empyreal ray,
 And glow'd congenial with the swelling lay.
 Rous'd from the chaos of primeval night,
 At once fair Truth and Reason sprung to light.—
 When great Mæonidas, in rapid song, 15
 The thundering tide of battle rolls along,
 Each ravish'd bosom feels the high alarms,
 And all the burning pulses beat to arms.
 From earth upborn, on Pegasean wings,
 Far thro' the boundless realms of thought he springs;
 While distant poets, trembling as they view 21
 His sunward flight, the dazzling track pursue.
 But when his strings, with mournful magic, tell
 What dire distress Laertes' son besel,
 The strain's, meandering thro' the maze of woe, 25
 Bid sacred sympathy the heart o'erflow.
 Thus, in old time, the Muses' heavenly breath
 With vital force dissolv'd the chains of death :
 Each bard in epic lays began to sing,
 Taught by the master of the vocal string.— 32
 'Tis mine, alas ! thro' dangerous scenes to stray,
 Far from the light of his unerring ray !
 While, all unus'd the wayward path to tread,
 Darkling I wander with prophetic dread.

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To me in vain the bold Mæonian lyre 35
 Awakes the numbers, fraught with living fire!—
 Full oft' indeed, that mournful harp of yore
 Wept the sad wanderer lost upon the shore;
 But o'er that scene th' impatient numbers ran,
 Subservient only to a nobler plan. 40
 'Tis mine the unrival'd prospect to display,
 And chain th' events in regular array.
 Tho' hard the task to sing in varied strains,
 While all unchang'd the tragic theme remains!
 Thrice happy! might the secret powers of art 45
 Unlock the latent windings of the heart!
 Might the sad numbers draw compassion's tear
 For kindred-miseries oft' beheld too near:
 For kindred-wretches, oft' in ruin cast,
 On Albion's strand, beneath the wintry blast: 50
 For all the pangs, the complicated woe,
 Her bravest sons, her faithful sailors know!
 So pity, gushing o'er each British breast,
 Might sympathise with Britain's sons distress:
 For this, my theme thro' mazes I pursue, 55
 Which nor Mæonides nor Maro knew.

Awhile the mast, in ruins drag'd behind,
 Balanc'd the impression of the helm and wind:
 The wounded serpent agoniz'd with pain,
 Thus trails his mangled volume on the plain: 60
 But now, the wreck dissever'd from the rear,
 The long reluctant prow began to veer;
 And while around before the wind it falls,
 Square all the yards! th' attentive master calls—
 You timoneers her motion still attend! 65
 For on your steerage all our lives depend.
 So, stedly! meet her, watch the blast behind,
 And steer her right before the seas and wind!

V. 64. To square the yards, in this place is meant to arrange them directly athwart the ship's length.

V. 67. Stedly, is the order to steer the ship according to the line on which she advances at that

Starboard again ! the watchful pilot cries ;
 Starboard, th' obedient timoneer replies. 76
 Then to the left the ruling helm returns ;
 The wheel revolves ; the ringing axle burns !
 The ship no longer, foundering by the lee,
 Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea :
 All-lonely o'er the desert waste she flies, 78
 Scourg'd on by surges, storm and bursting skies.
 As when the masters of the lance assail,
 In Hyperborean seas, the slumbering whale ;
 Soon as the javelins pierce his scaly hide,
 With anguish stung, he cleaves the downward tide ;
 In vain he flies ! no friendly respite found ; 81
 His life-blood gushes thro' th' inflaming wound.

The wounded bark, thus smarting with her pain,
 Scuds from pursuing waves along the main ;
 While, dash'd apart by her dividing prow, 85
 Like burning adamant the waters glow.
 Her joints forget their firm elastic tone ;
 Her long keel trembles, and her timbers groan.
 Upheav'd behind her, in tremendous height,
 The billows frown, with fearful radiance bright ! 90
 Now shivering, o'er the topmost wave she rides,
 While, deep beneath th' enormous gulf divides.
 Now, launching headlong down the horrid vale,
 She hears no more the roaring of the gale ;
 'Till up the dreadful height again she flies, 95
 Trembling beneath the current of the skies.
 As that rebellious angel who, from heaven,
 To regions of eternal pain was driven ;
 When dreadless he forsook the Stygian shore,
 The distant realms of Eden to expose. 100

Here, on sulphureous clouds sublime upheav'd,
 With daring wing th' infernal air he cleav'd ;

instant, without deviating to the right or left
 thereof.

V. 72. In all large ships the helm is managed by
 a wheel.

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There, in some hideous gulf descending prone,
Far in the rayless void of night was thrown. 104

Even so she scales the briny mountain's height,
Then down the black abyss precipitates her flight,
The masts, around whose tops the whirlwinds sing,
With long vibration round her axle swing.

To guide the wayward course amid the gloom,
The watchful pilots different posts assume. 110

Albert and Rodmond, station'd on the rear,
With warning voice direct each timonier.

High on the prow the guard Arion keeps;
To shun the cruisers wandering o'er the deeps.

Where'er he moves Palemon still attends, 115
As if on him his only hope depends:

While Rodmond, fearful of some neighbouring shore,
Cries, ever and anon, Look out afore!—

Four hours thus scudding on the tide she flew,
When Falconera's rocky height they view, 120

High o'er it's summit, thro' the gloom of night,
The glimmering watch-tower cast a mournful light.

In dire amazement riveted they stand,

And hear the breakers lash the rugged strand:

But soon beyond this shore the vessel flies, 125
Swift as the rapid eagle cleaves the skies.

So from the fangs of her insatiate foe,

O'er the broad champain scuds the trembling roe.

That danger past, reflects a feeble joy;

But soon returning fears their hope destroy. 130

Thus, in th' Atlantic, oft' the sailor eyes,

While melting in the reign of softer skies,

Some alp of ice, from polar regions blown,

Hail the glad influence of a warmer zone:

It's frozen cliffs attemper'd gales supply: 135

In cooling stream the aerial billows fly;

Awhile deliver'd from the scorching heat,

In gentler tides the feverish pulses beat.

So, when their trembling vessel past this isle,
Such visionary joys the crew beguile: 140

82. THE SHIPWRECK.

Th' illusive meteors of a lifeless fire !

Too soon they kindle, and too soon expire !

Say, Memory ! thou, from whose unerring tongue
Instructive flows the animated song !

What regions now the flying ship surround ? 145

Regions of old, thro' all the world renown'd ;

That, once the poet's theme, the muses boast ;

Now lie in ruins ; in oblivion lost !

Did they, whose sad distress these lays deplore,

Unskill'd in Grecian or in Roman lore, 150

Unconscious pass each famous circling shore ?

They did ; for blasted in the barren shade,

Here, all too soon, the buds of science fade :

Sad ocean's genius, in untimely hour,

Withers the bloom of every springing flower. 155

Here fancy droops, while fullen cloud and storm

The generous climate of the soul deform.

Then if, among the wandering naval train,

One stripling exil'd from th' Aonian plain,

Had e'er, entranc'd in fancy's soothing dream, 160

Approach'd to taste the sweet Castalian stream,

(Since those salubrious streams, with power divine,

To purer sense th' attemper'd soul refine)

His heart with liberal commerce here unblest,

Alien to Joy ! sincerer grief possess. 165

Yet on the youthful mind, th' impression cast,

Of ancient glory, shall for ever last.

There, all unquench'd by cruel fortune's ire,

It glows with inextinguishable fire.

Immortal Athens first, in ruin spread, 170

Contiguous lies at port Lione's head.

Great source of science ! whose immortal name

Stands foremost in the glorious roll of fame ;

Here godlike Socrates and Plato shone,

And, firm to truth, eternal honour won. 175

The first in Virtue's cause his life resign'd,

By Heav'n pronounc'd the wisest of mankind :

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The last foretold the spark of vital fire,
 The soul's essence, never could expire.
 Here Solon dwelt, the philosophic sage, 180
 That fled Pisistratus' vindictive rage.
 Just Aristides here maintain'd the cause,
 Whose sacred precepts shine thro' Solon's laws.
 Of all her towering structures, now alone
 Some scatter'd columns stand, with weeds o'er-
 grown. 185

The wandering stranger, near the port, describes
 A milk-white lion of stupendous size;
 Unknown the sculptor; marble is the frame;
 And hence th' adjacent haven drew it's name.
 Next, in the gulf of Engia, Corinth lies, 190
 Whose gorgeous fabrics seem'd to strike the skies.
 Whom, tho' by tyrant-victors oft subdu'd,
 Greece, Egypt, Rome, with awful wonder view'd,
 Her name, for Pallas' heavenly art renown'd,
 Spread, like the foliage which her pillars crown'd.
 But now, in fatal desolation laid, 196
 Oblivion o'er it draws a dismal shade.

Then further westward on Morea's land,
 Fair Mistra! thy modern turrets stand.
 Ah! who, unmov'd with secret woe, can tell 200
 That here great Lacedæmon's glory fell?
 Here once she flourish'd, at whose trumpet's sound,
 War burst his chains, and nations shook around.
 Here brave Leonidas from shore to shore,
 Thro' all Achaia bade her thunders roar: 205
 He, when imperial Xerxes, from afar,
 Advanc'd with Persia's sumless troops to war,
 Till Macedonia shrunk beneath his spear,
 And Greece dismay'd beheld the chief draw near:
 He, at Thermophylea's immortal plain, 210
 His force repell'd with Sparta's glorious train.

Tall Oeta saw the tyrant's conquer'd bands,
 In grasping millions, bleed on hostile lands.
 Thus vanquish'd Asia trembling heard thy name,
 And Thebes and Athens sicken'd at thy fame! 215
 Thy state, supported by Lycurgus' laws,
 Drew, like thine arms, superlative applause.
 Even great Epaminondas strove in vain,
 To curb that spirit with a Theban chain.
 But ah! how low her free-born spirit now! 220
 Her abject sons to haughty tyrants bow;
 A false degenerate superstitious race,
 Infest thy region, and thy name disgrace!

Not distant far, Arcadia's blest domains
 Peloponnesus' circling shore contains. 225
 Thrice happy soil! where still serenely gay,
 Indulgent Flora breath'd perpetual May.
 Where buxom Ceres taught th' obsequious field,
 Rich without art, spontaneous gifts to yield.
 Then with some rural nymph supremely blest, 230
 While transport glow'd in each enamor'd breast;
 Each faithful shepherd told his tender pain,
 And sung of sylvan sports in artless strain.
 Now, sad reverse! oppression's iron hand
 Enslaves her natives, and despoils the land. 235
 In lawless rapine bred, a sanguine train
 With midnight-ravage scour th' uncultur'd plain.

Westward of these, beyond the Isthmus lies
 The long-lost isle of Ithacus the wise;
 Where fair Penelope her absent lord, 240
 Full twice ten years, with faithful love deplor'd.
 'Tho' many a princely heart her beauty won,
 She, guarded only by a stripling son,
 Each bold attempt of suitor-kings repel'd,
 And undefil'd, the nuptial contract held. 245
 With various arts to win her love they toil'd,
 But all their wiles by virtuous fraud she foil'd.
 'True to her vows, and resolutely chaste,
 The beautiful princess triumph'd at the last.

THE SHIPWRECK. 85

Argos, in Greece forgotten and unknown, 250
Still seems her cruel fortune to bemoan.

Argos, whose monarch led the Grecian hosts,
Far o'er th' Ægean main, to Dardan coasts.
Unhappy prince! who, on a hostile shore,
Toil, peril, anguish, ten long winters bore. 255

And when to native realms restor'd at last,
To reap the harvest of thy labours past;
A perjur'd friend, alas! and faithless wife,
There sacrific'd to impious lust thy life!— 260
Fast by Arcadia stretch these desert plains;
And o'er the land a gloomy tyrant reigns.

Next the fair isle of Helena is seen
Where adverse winds detain'd the Spartan queen;
For whom in arms combin'd the Grecian host, 265
With vengeance fir'd, invaded Phrygia's coast;
For whom so long they labor'd to destroy,
The sacred turrets of imperial Troy.
Here, driven by Juno's rage, the hapless dame,
Forlorn of heart, from ruin'd Ilion came. 270
The port, an image bears of Parian stone,
Of ancient fabric, but of date unknown.

Due east from this appears the immortal shore,
That sacred Phœbus and Diana bore.
Delos, thro' all the Ægean seas renown'd! 275
(Whose coast the rocky Cyclades surround)
By Phœbus honour'd, and by Greece rever'd;
Her hallow'd groves even distant Persia fear'd.
But now, a silent unfrequented land!
No human footstep marks the trackless sand. 280
Thence to the north, by Asia's western bound,
Fair Lemnos stands, with rising marble crown'd.
Where, in her rage, avenging Juno hurl'd
Ill-fated Vulcan from the ætherial world.
There his eternal anvils first he rear'd; 285
Then, forg'd by Cyclopean art, appear'd

V. 263. Now known by the name of Macronis.

Thunders, that shook the skies with dire alarms,
 And, form'd by skill divine, Vulcanian arms.
 There, with this crippled wretch, the foul disgrace,
 And living scandal of th' empyreal race, ²⁹⁰
 The beauteous queen of Love in wedlock dwelt
 In fires profane, can heavenly bosoms melt?

Eastward of this appears the Dardan shore,
 'That once th' imperial towers of Ilium bore.
 Illustrious Troy! renown'd in every clime, ²⁹⁵
 Thro' the long annals of unfolding time!
 How oft, thy loyal bulwarks to defend,
 Thou saw'st thy tutelar gods in vain descend!
 Tho' chiefs unnumber'd in her cause were slain,
 Tho' nations perish'd on her bloody plain; ³⁰⁰
 That refuge of perfidious Helen's shame
 Was doom'd at length to sink in Grecian flame:
 And now, by Time's deep plough-share harrow'd
 The seat of sacred Troy is found no more. [o'er,
 No trace of all her glories now remains; ³⁰⁵
 But corn and vines enrich her cultur'd plains.
 Silver Scamander laves the verdant shore;
 Scamander oft' o'erflow'd with hostile gore!

Not far remov'd from Ilion's famous land,
 In counter view appears the Thracian strand; ³¹⁰
 Where beauteous Hero, from the turret's height,
 Display'd her crescent each revolving night.
 Whose gleam directed lov'd Leander o'er
 The rolling Hellespont, to Asia's shore;
 'Till, in a fated hour, on Thracia's coast, ³¹⁵
 She saw her lover's lifeless body tost.
 Then felt her bosom agony severe;
 Her eyes sad-gazing pour'd the incessant tear;
 O'erwhelm'd with anguish, frantic with despair,
 She beat her beauteous breast and tore her hair—
 On dear Leander's name in vain she cry'd; ³²⁰
 Then headlong plung'd into the parting tide.
 The parting tide receiv'd the lovely weight,
 And proudly flow'd, exulting in its freight!

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Far west of Thrace, beyond the Ægean main,
 Remote from ocean, lies the Delphic plain. 325
 The sacred oracle of Phœbus there,
 High o'er the mount arose, divinely fair!
 Achaian marble form'd the gorgeous pile:
 August the fabric! elegant its stile! 330
 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors;
 And chequer'd marble pav'd the polish'd floors.
 The roofs, where story'd tablatures appear'd,
 On columns of Corinthian mould were rear'd:
 Of shining porphyry the shafts were fram'd, 335
 And round the hollow dome bright jewels flam'd.
 Apollo's suppliant priests, a blameless train!
 Fram'd their oblations on the holy fane:
 To front the sun's declining ray 'twas plac'd;
 With golden harps and living laurels grac'd. 340
 The sciences and arts, around the shrine,
 Conspicuous shone, engrav'd by hands divine!
 Here Æsculapius' snake display'd his crest,
 And burning glories sparkled on his breast:
 While, from his eye's insufferable light, 345
 Disease and Death recoill'd, in headlong flight.
 Of this great temple, thro' all time renown'd,
 Sunk in oblivion, no remains are found.

Contiguous here, with hallow'd woods o'erspread,
 Parnassus lifts to heaven it's honour'd head; 350
 Where, from the deluge sav'd, by heaven's com-
 mand,

Deucalion leading Pyrrha hand in hand,
 Repeopled all the desolated land.
 Around the scene unfaded laurels grow,
 And aromatic flowers for ever blow. 355
 The winged quires, on every tree above,
 Carrol sweet numbers thro' the vocal grove;
 While o'er th' eternal spring that smiles beneath,
 Young zephyrs, borne on rosy pinions breathe,
 Fair daughters of the sun! the sacred Nine, 360
 Here wake to ecstasy their songs divine;

Or crown'd with myrtle, in some sweet alcove,
 Attune the tender strings to bleeding love.
 All sadly sweet the balmy currents roll;
 Soothing to softest peace the tortur'd soul. 365
 While hill and vale with choral voice around,
 The music of immortal harps resound,
 Fair Pleasure leads in dance the happy hours,
 Still scattering where she moves Elysian flowers!—
 Even now the strains with sweet contagion
 Fraught, 370

Shed a delicious languor o'er the thought—
 Adieu ye vases, that smiling peace bestow,
 Where Eden's blossoms ever-vernal blow!
 Adieu ye streams, that o'er enchanted ground,
 In lucid maze th' Aonian hill surround! 375
 Ye fairy scenes where Fancy loves to dwell,
 And young Delight, for ever, oh farewell!
 The soul with tender luxury you fill,
 And o'er the sense Lethean dews distill!
 Awake, O Memory, from th' inglorious dream! 380
 With brazen lungs resume the kindling theme!
 Collect thy powers! arouse thy vital fire!
 Ye spirits of the storm my verse inspire!
 Hoarse, as the whirlwinds that enrage the main,
 In torrents pour along the swelling strain! 385
 Now, borne impetuous o'er the boiling deeps;
 Her course to Attic shores the vessel keeps:
 The pilots, as the waves behind her swell,
 Still with the wheeling stern their force repel.
 For, this assault should either quarter feel, 390
 Again to flank the tempest she might reel.
 The steersman every bidden turn apply;
 To right and left the spokes alternate fly.
 Thus when some conquered host retreats in fear,
 The bravest leaders guard the broken rear; 395

V. 390. The quarter is the hinder part of a ship's side; or that part which is near the stern.

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Indignant they retire, and long oppose
Superior armies that around them close;
Still shield the flanks; the routed squadrons join;
And guide the flight in one embodied line.
So they direct the flying bark before 400
Th' impelling floods that lash her to the shore.
As some benighted traveller, thro' the shade,
Explores the devious path with heart dismay'd;
While prowling savages behind him roar,
And yawning pits and quagmires lurk before—405
High o'er the poop th' audacious seas aspire,
Uproll'd in hills of fluctuating fire.
As some fell conqueror, frantic with success,
Sheds o'er the nations ruin and distress;
So, while the watry wilderness he roams, 410
Incens'd to sevenfold rage the tempest foams;
And o'er the trembling pines, above, below,
Shrill thro' the cordage howls, with notes of woe.
Now thunders, wafted from the burning zone,
Growl from afar, a deaf and hollow groan! 415
The ship's high battlements, to either side
For ever rocking, drink the briny tide:
Her joints unning'd, in palsied languors play,
As ice dissolves beneath the noon-tide ray.
The skies, asunder torn, a deluge pour; 420
Th' impetuous hail descends in whirling shower.
High on the masts, with pale and livid rays,
Amid the gloom portentous meteors blaze.
Th' ætherial dome, in mournful pomp array'd,
Now lurks behind impenetrable shade, 425
Now, flashing round intolerable light,
Redoubles all the terrors of the night.
Such terror Sinai's quaking hill o'erspread,
When heaven's loud trumpet sounded o'er his head.
It seem'd, the wrathful angel of the wind 430
Had all the horrors of the skies combin'd;
And here, to one ill-fated ship oppos'd,
At once the dreadful magazine disclos'd,

And lo! tremendous o'er the deep he springs, 434
 Th' inflaming sulphur flashing from his wings!—
 Hark! his strong voice the dismal silence breaks;
 Mad chaos from the chains of death awakes!
 Loud and more loud the rolling peals enlarge;
 And blue on deck their blazing sides discharge;
 There, all a-ghast, the shivering wretches flood; 440
 While chill suspense and fear congeal'd their blood.
 Now in a deluge bursts the living flame,
 And dread concussion rends the ætherial frame,
 Sick earth convulsive groans from shore to shore;
 And nature shuddering feels the horrid roar. 445

Still the sad prospect rises on my sight;
 Reveal'd in all its mournful shade and light.
 Swift thro' my pulses glides the kindling fire,
 As lightning glances on th' electric wire.
 But ah! the force of numbers strives in vain, 450
 The glowing scene unequal to sustain.

But lo! at last, from tenfold darkness born,
 Forth issues o'er the wave the weeping morn.
 Hail, sacred vision! who, on orient wing,
 The cheering dawn of light propitious bring! 455
 All nature smiling hail'd the vivid ray,
 That gave her beauries to returning day:
 All but our ship that, groaning on the tide,
 No kind relief, no gleam of hope descri'd.
 For now, in front, her trembling inmates see 460
 The hills of Greece, emerging on the lee.
 So the lost lover views that fatal morn,
 On which, for ever from his bosom torn,
 The nymph ador'd resigns her blooming charms,
 To bless with love some happier rival's arms. 465
 So to Eliza dawn'd that cruel day,
 That tore Æneas from her arms away;
 That saw him parting, never to return,
 Herself in funeral flames decreed to burn:
 O yet in clouds, thou genial source of light, 470
 Conceal thy radiant glories from our sight!

134 So, with thy smile adorn the happy plain,
 And gild the scenes where health and pleasure reign:
 But let not here, in scorn the wanton beam
 Assault the dreadful grandeur of my theme ! 475
 While shoreward now the bounding vessel flies,
 Full in her van St. George's cliffs arise :
 140 High o'er the rest a pointed craig is seen,
 That hung projecting o'er a mossy green.
 Nearer and nearer now the danger grows, 480
 And all their skill relentless fates oppose.
 For, while more eastward they direct the prow,
 145 Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
 While, as she wheels unable to subdue
 Her fallies, still they dread her broaching-to. 485
 Alarming thought ! for now no more a-lee
 Her riven side could bear th' invading sea ;
 150 And if the following surge she scuds before,
 Headlong she runs upon the dreadful shore :
 A shore where shelves and hidden rocks abound,
 Where death in secret ambush lurks around. — 491
 Far less dismay'd, Anchises' wand'ring son
 155 Was seen the straits of Sicily to shun :
 When Palinurus, from the helm, discriy'd
 The rocks of Scylla on his eastern side ; 495
 While in the west, with hideous yawn disclos'd,
 His onward path Charybdis' gulph oppos'd.
 160 The double danger as by turns he view'd,
 His wheeling bark her arduous track pursu'd.
 Thus, while to right and left destruction lies, 500
 Between th' extremes the daring vessel flies.

165 V. 485. Broaching-to, is a sudden and involuntary moment in navigation, wherein a ship, whilst scudding or sailing before the wind, unexpectedly turns her side to windward. It is generally occasioned by the difficulty of steering her, or by some disaster happening to the machinery of the helm. See the last note of the second Canto.

With boundless involution, bursting o'er
 The marble cliffs, loud dashing surges roar.
 Hoarse thro' each winding creek the tempest raves
 And hollow rocks repeat the groan of waves. 50
 Destruction round th' insatiate coast prepares,
 To crush the trembling ship, unnumber'd snarcs.
 But haply now she 'scapes the fatal strand.
 Tho' scarce ten fathoms distant from the land.
 Swift as the weapon issuing from the bow, 51
 She cleaves the burning waters with her prow;
 And forward leaping with tumultuous haste,
 As on the tempests wing, the isle she past.
 With longing eyes and agony of mind,
 The sailors view this refuge left behind;
 Happy to bribe, with India's richest ore, 52
 A safe accession to that barren shore!

When in the dark Peruvian mine confin'd,
 Lost to the cheerful commerce of mankind,
 The groaning captive wastes his life away, 53
 For ever exil'd from the realms of day;
 Not equal pangs his bosom agonise,
 When far above the sacred light he eyes;
 While, all-forlorn, the victim pines in vain,
 For scenes he never shall possess again. 54

But now Athenian mountains they descry,
 And o'er the surge Colonna frowns on high;
 Beside the cape's projecting verge are plac'd
 A range of columns, long by time defac'd;
 First planted by devotion to sustain, 55
 In elder times, Tritonnia's sacred fane.
 Foams the wild beech below with mad'ning rage,
 Where waves and rocks a dreadful combat wage.
 The sickly heaven, fermenting with it's freight,
 Still vomit's o'er the main the feverish weight: 56
 And now, while wing'd with ruin from on high,
 Thro' the rent cloud the ragged lightnings fly,
 A flash, quick-glancing on the nerves of light,
 Struck the pale helmsman with eternal night:

Edmond, who heard a piteous groan behind, 540
 touch'd with compassion gaz'd upon the blind :
 and, while around his sad companions croud,
 he guides th' unhappy victim to the shroud.
 "Lie thee aloft, my gallant friend ! he cries ;
 thy only succour on the mast relies !— 545
 The helm, bereft of half it's vital force,
 now scarce subdu'd the wild unbridled course.
 Quick to th' abandoned wheel Arion came,
 the ship's tempestuous sallies to reclaim :
 amaz'd he saw her, o'er the founding foam, 550
 upborn, to right and left distracted roam.
 He gaz'd young Phaeton, with pale dismay,
 When, mounted in the flaming car of day.
 With rash and impious hand, the stripling try'd
 th' immortal coursers of the sun to guide.— 555
 The vessel, while the dread event draws nigh,
 seems more impatient o'er the waves to fly :
 she ate spurs her on :—thus issuing from afar,
 she advances to the sun some blazing star ;
 and, as it feels th' attraction's kindling force, 560
 springs onward with accelerated course.
 With mournful look the seamen ey'd the strand,
 Where death's inexorable jaws expand :
 Swift from their minds elaps'd all dangers past,
 as, dumb with terror, they beheld the last. 565
 Now on the trembling shrouds, before, behind,
 in mute suspense they mount into the wind.—
 The genius of the deep, on rapid wing,
 The black eventful moment seem'd to bring.
 The fatal sisters, on the surge before, 570
 look'd their infernal horses to the prore.
 The steersmen now receiv'd their last command
 To wheel the vessel sidelong to the strand,
 Twelve sailors, on the foremast who depend,
 High on the platform of the top ascend ; 575
 Fatal retreat ! for while the plunging prow
 emerges headlong in the wave below,

Down-press'd by wat'ry weight the bowsprit bends
 And from above the stem deep crashing rends.
 Beneath her beak the floating ruins lie ;
 The foremast totters, unsustain'd on high :
 And now the ship, forelifted by the sea,
 Hurls the tall fabric backward o'er her lee.
 While, in the general wreck, the faithful stay
 Drags the main topmast from its post away.
 Flung from the mast, the seamen strive in vain
 Thro' hostile floods their vessel to regain.
 The waves they buffet, till, bereft of strength,
 O'erpower'd they yield to cruel fate at length.
 The hostile waters close around their head.
 They sink for ever, number'd with the dead !

Those who remain their fearful doom await,
 No longer mourn their lost companions' fate.
 The heart, that bleeds with sorrows all it's own,
 Forgets the pangs of friendship to bemoan—
 Albert and Rodmond and Palemon here,
 With young Arion, on the mast appear ;
 Even they, amid th' unspeakable distress,
 In every look distracting thoughts confess,
 In every vein the resluent blood congeals ;
 And every bosom fatal terror feels.
 Inclos'd with all the demons of the main,
 They view'd the adjacent shore, but view'd in vain.
 Such torments in the drear abodes of hell,
 With sad despair laments with rueful yell,
 Such torments agonize the damned breast,
 While fancy views the mansions of the blest.
 For heaven's sweet help, their suppliant cries im-
 plore :

But heaven relentless deigns to help no more !

And now lash'd on by destiny severe,
 With horror fraught, the dreadful scene drew
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The ship hangs hovering on the verge of death,
Hell yawns, rocks rise, and breakers roar beneath !
In vain alas ! the sacred shades of yore
Would arm the mind with philosophic lore ; 615
In vain they'd teach us, at the latest breath,
To smile serene amid the pangs of death.
Even Zeno's self, and Epictetus old,
This fell abyss had shudder'd to behold.
Had Socrates, for godlike virtue fam'd, 620
And wisest of the sons of men proclaim'd,
Beheld this scene of frenzy and distress,
His soul had trembled to its last recess!—
O yet confirm my heart, ye powers above,
This last tremendous shock of fate to prove. 625
The tottering frame of reason yet sustain !
Nor let this total ruin whirl my brain !

In vain the cords and axes were prepar'd,
For now th' audacious seas insult the yard ;
High o'er the ship they throw a horrid shade, 630
And o'er her burst, in terrible cascade.
Uplifted on the surge, to heaven she flies,
Her shatter'd top half buried in the skies,
Then headlong plunging thunders on the ground,
Earth groans ! air trembles ! and the deeps re-
found ! 625

Her giant bulk the dread concussion feels,
And quivering with the wound, in torment, reels.
So reels, convuls'd with agonising throws,
The bleeding bull beneath the murderer's blows—
Again she plunges ! hark ! a second shock 640
Tears her strong bottom on the marble rock !
Down on the vale of death, with dismal cries,
The fated victims shuddering roll their eyes,
In wild despair ; while yet another stroke,
With deep convulsion, rends the solid oak. 645
Till like the mine, in whose infernal cell
The lurking demons of destruction dwell,

At length afunder torn her frame divides ;
And crashing spreads in ruin o'er the tides.

O were it mine with tuneful Maro's art, 650
To wake to sympathy the feeling heart ;
Like him the smooth and mournful verse to dress,
In all the pomp of exquisite distress !

Then too severely taught by cruel fate,
To share in all the perils I relate, 655
Then might I, with unrival'd strains deplore
Th' impervious horrors of a leeward shore.

As o'er the surge the stooping main-mast hung,
Still on the rigging thirty seamen clung ;
Some, struggling, on a broken crag were cast, 660
And there by oozy tangles grappled fast :

A while they bore th' o'erwhelming billows rage,
Unequal combat with their fate to wage ;
Till all benumb'd and feeble they forego
Their slippery hold, and sink to shades below. 665

Some, from the main-yard-arm impetuous thrown
On marble ridges, die without a groan.

Three with Palemon on their-skill depend,
And from the wreck on oars and rafts descend.
Now on the mountain wave on high they ride, 670
Then downward plunge beneath th' involving tide ;

Till one, who seems in agony to strive,
The whirling breakers heave on shore alive ;
The rest a speedier end of anguish knew,
And prest the stoney beech, a lifeless crew ! 675

Next, O unhappy Chief ! the eternal doom
Of heaven decreed thee to the b'ny tomb !
What scenes of misery torment thy view !
What painful struggles of thy dying crew !

Thy perish'd hopes all buried in the flood, 680
O'erspread with corsees ! red with human blood !
So pierc'd with anguish hoary Priam gaz'd,
When Troy's imperial domes in ruin blaz'd,

While he, severest sorrow doom'd to feel
Pier'd beneath the victor's murdering steel. 685

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Thus with his helpless partners till the last,
 Had refuge! Albert hugs the floating mast;
 His soul could yet sustain this mortal blow,
 But droops alas! beneath superior woe;
 For now soft nature's sympathetic chain 690
 Hugs at his yearning heart with powerful strain;
 His faithful wife for ever doom'd to mourn
 From him alas! who never shall return;
 To black adversity's approach expos'd
 With want and hardships unforeseen enclos'd, 695
 His lovely daughter left without a friend,
 Her innocence to succour and defend.
 By youth and indigence set forth a prey
 To lawless guilt, that flatters to betray—
 While these reflections rack his feeling mind, 700
 Rodmond, who hung beside, his grasp resign'd,
 And, as the tumbling waters o'er him roll'd,
 His out-stretch'd arms the master's legs enfold—
 And Albert feels the dissolution near,
 And strives in vain his fetter'd limbs to clear; 705
 For death bids every clinching joint adhere. }
 All-faint, to heaven he throws his dying eyes,
 And, "O protect my wife and child!" he cries:
 The gushing streams roll back th' unfinish'd sound!
 He gasps! he dies! and tumbles to the ground!
 Five only left of all the perish'd throng, 710
 Yet ride the pine which shoreward drives along;
 With these Arion still his hold secures,
 And all the assaults of hostile waves endures.
 For the dire prospect as for life he strives, 715
 He looks if poor Palemon yet survives.
 Wherefore, trusting to unequal art,
 Hast thou, incautious! from the wreck depart?
 As! these rocks all human skill defy,
 Who strikes them once beyond relief must die:
 And now sore wounded, thou perhaps art tost
 In these, or in some oozy cavern lost;

Thus thought Arion, anxious gazing round,
 In vain his eyes no more Palemon found.
 The demons of destruction hover nigh, 713
 And thick their mortal shafts commission'd fly :
 And now a breaking surge, with forceful sway,
 Two next Arion furious tears away.

Hurl'd on the crags, behold, they gasp ! they bleed !
 And, groaning, cling upon th' elusive weed !—730
 Another billow bursts in boundless roar !
 Arion sinks ! and Memory views no more !—

Ha ! total night and horror here preside !
 My stun'd ear tingles to the whizzing tide !
 It is the funeral knell ! and gliding near, 735
 Methinks the phantoms of the dead appear !

But lo ! emerging from the watery grave,
 Again they float incumbent on the wave !
 Again the dismal prospect opens round,
 The wreck, the shores, the dying and the drown'd !
 And see ! enfeebled by repeated shocks, 741
 Those two who scramble on th' adjacent rocks,
 Their faithless hold no longer can retain,
 They sink o'erwhelm'd, and never rise again !

Two with Arion yet the mast upbore, 743
 That now above the ridges reach'd the shore :
 Still trembling to descend, they downward gaze
 With horror pale, and torpid with amaze :
 The floods recoil ! the ground appears below !
 And life's faint embers now rekindling glow : 750
 Awhile they wait the exhausted waves retreat,
 Then climb slow up the beach with hands and feet,
 O heaven ! deliver'd by whose sovereign hand,
 Still on the brink of hell they shuddering stand,
 Receive the languid incense they bestow, 755
 That damp with death appears not yet to glow.
 To thee each soul the warm oblation pays,
 With trembling ardor, of unequal praise ;

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In every heart dismay with wonder strives,
 And Hope the sicken'd spark of life revives; 760
 Her magic powers their exil'd health restore,
 Till horror and despair are felt no more.

A troop of Grecians who inhabit nigh,
 And oft these perils of the deep descry,
 Rous'd by the blustering tempest of the night, 765
 Anxious had climb'd Colonna's neighboring height;
 When gazing downwards on th' adjacent flood,
 Full to their view the scene of ruin stood,
 The surf with mangled bodies strew'd around; 769
 And those yet breathing on the sea-wash'd ground!
 Tho' lost to science and the nobler arts,
 Yet nature's lore inform'd their feeling hearts :
 Strait down the vale with hastening steps they hied,
 Th' unhappy sufferers to assist and guide. 774

Mean while those three escap'd beneath explore
 The first advent'rous youth who reach'd the shore;
 Panting, with eyes averted from the day,
 Prone, helpless, on the tangly beech he lay—
 It is Palemon;—oh! what tumults roll
 With hope and terror in Arion's soul! 780
 If yet unhurt he lives again to view
 His friend and this sole remnant of our crew!
 With us to travel thro' this foreign zone,
 And share the future good or ill unknown.
 Arion thus; but ah! sad dome of fate! 785
 That bleeding Memory sorrows to relate,
 While yet afloat on some resisting rock,
 His ribs were dash'd and fractur'd with the shock:
 Heart-piercing sight! those cheeks, so late ar-
 ray'd

In beauty's bloom, are pale with mortal shade!
 Distilling blood his lovely breast o'erspread, 791
 And clogg'd the golden tresses of his head;
 Nor yet the lungs by this pernicious stroke
 Were wounded, or the vocal organs broke.

100 THE SHIPWRECK.

Down from his neck, with blazing gems array'd,
Thy image, lovely Anna! hung portray'd; 796
Th' unconscious figure smiling all serene,
Suspended in a golden chain was seen.

Hadst thou, soft maiden! in this hour of woe,
Behold him writhing from the deadly blow, 800
What force of art, what language could express
Thine agony? thine exquisite distress?

But thou, alas! art doom'd to weep in vain
For him thine eyes shall never see again!
With dumb amazement pale, Arion gaz'd, 805
And cautiously the wounded youth uprais'd;
Palemon then, with cruel pangs oppress'd,
In faltering accents thus his friend address'd:

“ O rescu'd from destruction late so nigh,
Beneath whose fatal influence doom'd I lie; 810

Are we then exil'd to this last retreat
Of life, unhappy! thus decreed to meet?
Ah! how unlike what yester-morn enjoy'd,
Inchanting hopes, for ever now destroy'd!
For wounded far beyond all healing power, 815
Palemon dies, and this his final hour:

By those fell breakers, where in vain I strove,
At once cut off from fortune, life and love!
Far other scenes must soon present my sight,
That lie deep-buried yet in tenfold night. 820

Ah! wretched father of a wretched son,
Whom thy paternal prudence has undone!
How will remembrance of this blinded care
Bend down thy head with anguish and despair!
Such dire effects from avarice arise, 825

That, deaf to nature's voice, and vainly wise,
With force severe endeavours to control
The noblest passions that inspire the soul.

But, O Thou, sacred Power! whose law connects
Th' eternal chain of causes and effects, 830
Let not thy chastening ministers of rage
Afflict with sharp remorse his feeble age!

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And you, Arion ! who with these the last
 Of all our crew survive the Shipwreck past—
 Ah ! cease to mourn ! those friendly tears restrain !
 Nor give my dying moments keener pain ! 836
 Since heaven may soon thy wandering steps restore,
 When parted hence, to England's distant shore ;
 Shouldst thou, th' unwilling messenger of fate,
 To him the tragic story first relate, 840
 Oh ! friendship's generous ardor then suppress !
 Nor hint the fatal cause of my distress :
 Nor let each horrid incident sustain
 The lengthened tale to aggravate his pain.
 Ah ! then remember well my last request, 845
 For her who reigns for ever in my breast ;
 Yet let him prove a father and a friend,
 The helpless maid to succour and defend.
 Say, I this suit implor'd with parting breath,
 So heaven befriend him at his hour of death ! 850
 But oh ! to lovely Anna shouldst thou tell
 What dire untimely end thy friend besel,
 Draw o'er the dismal scene soft pity's veil,
 And lightly touch the lamentable tale :
 Say that my love, inviolably true, 855
 No change, no diminution ever knew ;
 Lo ! her bright image, pendent on my neck,
 Is all Palemon rescu'd from the wreck ;
 Take it and say, when panting in the wave,
 I struggled, life and this alone to save ! 860
 " My soul that fluttering hastens to be free,
 Would yet a train of thoughts impart to thee,
 But strives in vain !—the chilling ice of death
 Congeals my blood, and choaks the stream of breath :
 Relign'd, she quits her comfortless abode, 865
 To course that long, unknown, eternal road—
 O sacred source of ever-living light !
 Conduct the weary wanderer in her flight !
 Direct her onward to that peaceful shore,
 Where peril, pain and death are felt no more ! 870

"When thou some tale of hapless love shalt hear,
 That steals from pity's eye the melting tear,
 Of two chaste hearts, by mutual passion join'd,
 To absence, sorrow and despair consign'd,
 Oh! then, to swell the tides of social woe, 875
 That heal th' afflicted bosom they o'erflow,
 While Memory dictates, this sad Shipwreck tell,
 And what distress thy wretched friend beset!
 Then, while in streams of soft compassion drown'd,
 The swains lament, and maidens weep around; 880
 While lisping children, touch'd with infant fear,
 With wonder gaze and drop th' unconscious tear:
 Oh! then this moral bid their souls retain,

"All thoughts of happiness on earth are vain." *
 The last faint accents trembled on his tongue,
 That now inactive to the palate clung; 886
 His bosom heaves a mortal groan—he dies!
 And shades eternal sink upon his eyes!

As thus defac'd in death Palemon lay,
 Arion gaz'd upon the lifeless clay; 890
 Transfix'd he stood, with awful terror fill'd,
 While down his cheek the silent drops distill'd.

Oh, ill-star'd votary, of unspotted truth!
 Untimely perish'd in the bloom of youth,
 Should e'er thy friend arrive on Albion's land, 895
 He will obey, tho' painful, thy demand:
 His tongue the dreadful story shall display,
 And all the horrors of this dismal day!
 Disastrous day! what ruin hast thou bred!
 What anguish to the living and the dead! 900
 How hast thou left the widow all-forlorn,
 And ever doom'd the orphan child to mourn;
 Thro' life's sad journey hopeless to complain!
 Can sacred justice those events ordain?

* ——— sed scilicet ultima semper
 Expectanda dies homini; "dicique beatus
 Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet."
 Ovid. Metam. lib. 3.

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But, O my soul! avoid that wonderous maze, 905
Where Reason, lost in endless error, strays!

As thro' this thorny vale of life we run,
Great Cause of all effects, "Thy will be done!"

Now had the Grecians on the beach arriv'd,
To aid the helpless few who yet surviv'd: 910

While passing they behold the waves o'erspread
With shatter'd rafts and corsees of the dead.

Three still alive, benumb'd and faint they find,
In mournful silence on a rock reclin'd.

The generous natives, mov'd with social pain, 915

The feeble strangers in their arms sustain;

With pitying sighs their hapless lot deplore,

And lead them trembling from the fatal shore. 918

No more the joyful Maid, the sprightly strain
 Shall wake the dance to give you welcome home ;
 Nor hopeless Love impart undying pain, 31
 When far from scenes of social joy you roam.

No more on yon' wide watry waste you stray,
 While hunger and disease your life consume,
 While parching thirst, that burns without allay,
 Forbids the blasted rose of health to bloom. 36

No more you feel Contagion's mortal breath
 That taints the realms with misery severe :
 No more behold pale Famine, scattering death,
 With cruel ravage desolate the year. 40

The thund'ring drum, the trumpet's swelling strain,
 Unheard shall form the long embattled line :
 Unheard, the deep foundations of the main
 Shall tremble when the hostile squadrons join.

Since grief, fatigue and hazards still molest 45
 The wandering vassals of the faithless deep,
 Oh ! happier now escape to endless rest,
 Than we who still survive to wake and weep.

What tho' no funeral pomp, no borrowed tear,
 Your hour of death to gazing crowds shall tell ; 50
 Nor weeping friends attend your sable bier,
 Who sadly listen to the passing bell.

The tutor'd sigh, the vain parade of woe,
 No real anguish to the soul impart ;
 And oft', alas ! the tears that friends bestow, 55
 Belies the latent feelings of the heart.

What tho' no sculptur'd pile your name displays,
 Like those who perish in their country's cause !
 What tho' no epic Muse in living lays
 Records your dreadful daring with applause. 60

106 OCCASIONAL ELEGY:

Full oft' the flattering marble bids renown,
 With blazon'd trophies deck the spotted name;
 And oft', too oft', the venal Muses crown
 The slaves of vice with never-dying fame.

Yet shall Remembrance from Oblivion's veil 65
 Relieve your scene, and sigh with grief sincere,
 And soft Compassion at your tragic tale,
 In silent tribute pay her kindred tear. 68



T H E E N D.

